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EIGHT PAGES FROM SUNDAY'S The New York Times WEEKLY REVIEW INSIDE TODAY

Win over Czechoslovakia takes Israel into Davis Cup quarter final

Magnificent Mansdorf clinches it!

By ORI LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

HRADEC KRALOVE. – The 30 Israelis here echoed the title of a popular television programme, screaming "That's incredible!", as they saw Karel Novacek push a powerful first service from Amos Mansdorf out of court, giving the Israeli a 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0 victory and securing for Israel a place in the quarter-finals of the World Group of the Davis Cup. It was surely the greatest and most surprising win in the country's sporting history. Mansdorf raised both hands on high and punched the air. Then the Israeli contingent surged on to the court, and the triumphant hugs began. Meanwhile the Czech players and crowd crept silently and glumly away.

Israel are due to play India in July in India. The Israelis are wondering whether the Indian government will try the same trick that they played on the Israeli table tennis team recently – refusing Israeli sportsmen visas to toady to the Arabs. Under Davis Cup rules, however, such an action may mean that they will lose by default. If Israel beat India, they may encounter Australia at home.

Mansdorf's great win against Novacek, 5 cms. taller than he is, like his victory on Friday over Miloslav Mecir, was as much a triumph of brains and determination as of power and technique. He displayed extraordinary self-restraint, curbing his natural tendency to take chances and to go for his shots. Instead, adjusting his game to the slow surface, he played percentage tennis, reducing his errors to a minimum. But he did score heavily by getting in many first serves with which Novacek was unable to cope.



Determination! (Brian Hendler)

On a superficial level, Novacek, serving and hitting fiercely with very heavy top-spin, appeared to be the more aggressive player. He served more aces than Mansdorf and hit harder. But a lot of the time he hit out. Tennis is lost more often by the player who makes errors than it is won by brilliant shots that electrify the crowd.

So Mansdorf played his man skilfully from the baseline, seldom sallying up to net in the way he loves to do. Yet he quickly established his moral superiority, breaking Novacek's serve in the first game of the first match. The Czech crowd, their spirits buoyed up by Mecir's win over Glickstein, turned woebegone and silent. Amos broke Novacek again, to run a 6-3 winner. There was great jubilation in the Israeli camp.

But Czech spirits picked up in the second set. The games went with service to 5-4 then Novacek broke Mansdorf's serve to take the set. 1-1 in sets. The match still seemed to be on the lap of the gods.

Mansdorf quickly dislodged the game from that lap. In a few minutes he had raced to a 4-0 lead in the third set, and had no difficulty taking the set 6-2 and a 2-1 lead in sets.

Then came a 15-minute interval. That is one of the differences between the Davis Cup and normal Grand Prix tournaments – the need for a rest, because the players are not used to playing five-set matches without tiebreakers.

Who would gain most from the break? We got the answer clearly and crisply. There were still long, baseline duels, but they were ending in Novacek errors. The Czech began to play frantically, while the Israeli maintained his cool. He reeled off game after game after game, till he got his chance to serve for the set at 5-0. Two good first services put the final nails in the Czech coffin.

When I asked Mansdorf whether he had expected to have any hope of winning before the tie began, he said frankly that he had not thought that he could beat Mecir. "But, as soon as we began playing on Friday, I felt that he was out of touch,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

2.7 per cent c-o-l allowance in March paycheck

Call for interest cut after low index rise

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

February's unexpectedly low 1 per cent consumer price index announced yesterday was greeted by immediate calls from the business sector to the Bank of Israel to cancel the 1 per cent rise in interest rates imposed last month.

But for most of the public, the low CPI means, first and foremost, that March salaries will also carry a lower than anticipated 2.7 per cent, cost-of-living allowance

The central bank had been under increasing fire from government and industrial quarters over the 1 per cent increase in monthly interest rates it introduced last month, and yesterday's figures helped the case of those who have accused the bank of hasty action based on faulty forecasting.

The rise in prices for last month brought the CPI to 168.2 on a 1985 baseline of 100. Since the beginning of the year the index has gone up 3.1 per cent.

Wages earners will receive with their March wages 2.7 per cent cost-of-living allowance to compensate them for the price rises since October. The Treasury had feared that the allowance might have to be as much as some 4 per cent. Under the package deal worked out between the Histadrut, employers and the government, wage earners are entitled to increments every time the cumulative monthly CPI exceeds 7 per cent.

The Finance Ministry was also surprised by the small rise in the CPI.

The news eased previous fears that the 10 per cent devaluation of the shekel on January 13 would drive up the inflation rates.

Nevertheless, the Treasury warned tht the same kind of seasonal factors that kept a lid on February's inflation would act to boost the inflation rate next month.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim said yesterday the government's success in ending the fiscal year with a budget surplus was responsible for the low inflation rate. But Nissim warned that there were still dangers of a rise in the budget deficit and of wage increases . Both developments could fuel inflation, he said.

However, Nissim defended the Bank of Israel for last month's decision to raise the interest rate, saying it was done in view of the higher inflation rates registered in the last month of 1986. The minister added that the central bank had promised that the rate hike was intended to be in force only for two or three months at most. Government sources yesterday said that Prime Minister Shamir had told Nissim that interest rates should come down now.

Sources at the Bank of Israel warned yesterday that the Wholesale Prices Index of industrial goods, which often acts as barometer for future CPI rises, had increased by a sharp 2.6 per cent.

The figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that fruit and vegetable prices dropped 7.7 per cent last month. End-of-season sales were responsible for a 5 per cent drop in the prices of clothing and footwear. All other items in the CPI rose by an average of 1.5 to 2.5 per cent.

The price index of Inputs in residential building rose 2.3 per cent last month.

(Reactions appear on page 7)

Lavi foe to quit Pentagon

Jerusalem Post Staff

WASHINGTON. – Dov Zakheim, U.S. deputy under-secretary for planning and resources, plans to leave the Pentagon in the next few days, Pentagon sources confirmed last night.

Zakheim has been the principal opponent of Israel's Lavi fighter project in the Pentagon. He is expected to join a private corporation in the Washington D.C., area.

Zakheim is the second Jew to announce his resignation from the Pentagon in the last few weeks. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle announced that he intended to resign in February, following differences with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger over U.S. policy towards Nato.

Zakheim, 39, is said to have been deeply offended by Israeli criticism of his views on the Lavi project and by the U.S. General Accounting Office's findings that his estimate of the Lavi's cost was vastly exaggerated.



Purim revels in Jerusalem's Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall yesterday. (Werner Braun)

Former aide to Brezhnev disgraced

MOSCOW (Reuter). – A former long-serving member of the Kremlin leadership and one-time close aide to the late president Leonid Brezhnev could face trial for corruption after being officially disgraced, foreign analysts said yesterday.

Communist Party officials in Kazakhstan ruled Saturday that Dinmukhamed Kunayev, the Central Asian Republic's former leader, should answer to the party for allowing corruption and setting up his own pesonality cult.

The analysts said that if a party investigation confirmed the accusations made by the Kazakh party's policy-making central committee, Kunayev was sure to be thrown out of the party and a formal trial could follow.

They said it would be the first time a top party leader had been subjected to criminal charges since the show trials and executions in the 1930s of Old Bolshevik revolutionaries including Nikolai Bukharin, Lev Kamenev and Grigory Zinoviev.

The decision to disgrace Kunayev signalled that a Kremlin campaign against corruption could reach officials at the highest levels.

It also marked a big step forward in a drive by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to castigate Brezhnev's 18 years in office as a time of increasing moral stagnation, corruption, inefficiency and arbitrary rule.

The Kazakh Central Committee accused Kunayev of condoning protection of corrupt officials, abuse of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Trotsky great-grandson born to Hebron settlers

TEL AVIV (Reuter). – A great-grandson of the assassinated Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky was born yesterday in a Jerusalem hospital to Jewish settlers from Hebron, family friend Rabbi Moshe Levinger announced.

The parents are Trotsky's grandson, David Axelrod, a computer engineer who emigrated from the Soviet Union, and his wife Annette, Levinger said.

Pollard probe to present findings 'by end of April'

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government-appointed committee charged with investigating the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal will conclude its deliberations and present its findings "no later than the end of April," panel chairman Yehoshua Rotenstreich said yesterday.

Rotenstreich and panel comember Rav Aluf (res.) Zvi Tsur are slated to start hearing witnesses and collecting documents on Wednesday at the Prime Minister's Office in Tel Aviv.

Rotenstreich said yesterday that the panel would submit "conclusions" – not "recommendations" – and would confine its investigation to the Pollard affair. It would not conduct a wider probe of the reportedly disbanded Scientific Liasion Bureau (Lekem) which ran Pollard.

In a rare public statement, former Lekem director Rafi Eitan yesterday denied statements recently attributed to him in the press. The statements "were not made by me, I have no connection to them and their contents are not true," Eitan told Israel Radio.

Eitan was quoted in yesterday's Hebrew press as having told politicians that he would not be the scapegoat for the Pollard affair and that his superiors had been aware of his activities. He was also quoted as saying that he had turned down a request to step down from his current post as head of Israel Chemicals.

Eitan said yesterday that he would only speak to the government and Knesset committees that are investigating the affair.

Eitan has retained the services of Tel Aviv attorney Dov Weisglas – who also represented some of the Shin Bet executives implicated in the Bus No. 300 terrorist affair – to handle the legal aspects, both in

(Continued on Back Page)

Another spy?

WASHINGTON. – U.S. interrogators suspect that Israel had another agent in the American intelligence network before Jonathan Pollard, according to a report in yesterday's *Washington Post*. The paper reported that investigators became suspicious after Pollard admitted that his Israeli contacts had shown him top-secret American documents and asked him to obtain even more confidential information.

Federal prosecutor Joseph di Genova told the paper that there was both direct and circumstantial evidence indicating that Israel operated additional agents beside Pollard.

J'lem pressed to ban Pessah bread

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

The Interior Ministry is pressing the Jerusalem Municipality to apply the new law banning the sale of bread products in predominatly Jewish areas during Pessah to two Arab-owned bakeries in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City.

The "matza law" passed in the Knesset last August could also cause trouble elsewhere as the country faces its first Pessah in which it will be illegal to display bread or bread products for sale on streets where the majority of residents are Jewish.

Though kibbutzim and moshavim that bake bread for their own use during Pessah are exempt from the law, it's not clear what degree of enforcement there will be in areas where the majority are secular Jews who want to buy and eat bread on Pessah.

The Interior Ministry has already sent out letters on the application of the law to all municipalities and local authorities with predominantly Jewish populations according to Dov Kehat, director of the Interior Ministry's municipalities division.

"The law doesn't distinguish between religious and secular," Kehat said. He said that the municipalities are now in the process of appointing inspectors with authority to close down shops and cite the owners for prosecution and possible fines.

But the ministry has turned its attention particularly to Jerusalem and has asked Mayor Teddy Kollek for his reaction to claims by Jewish Quarter residents that the city will not enforce the law in the case of two Arab bakeries on Jewish Quarter Road, near the excavated area of the Cardo.

The municipality's response is that the law should not be implemented in the case of Arab-owned bakeries in the Old City, said Municipal Spokesman Rafi Davara. "There's coexistence in Jerusalem, and it's impossible to harm the livelihood of that part of the city's citizens who are not Jewish and for whom the Pessah holiday means nothing," Davara said. No one agrees with Davara more than Ahmad Mahfouz Abu Sneineh, owner of one of the bakeries in question. On Passover, Sneineh will take his bread out of the window in the front part of the shop, where he usually makes all his sales, and will sell bread from cloth-covered trays deeper within the store.

Anyone who does not want to buy or see bread need only avoid entering his shop, he said.

But Rabbi Avigdor Nebenzahl, the Ashkenazi Rabbi of the Jewish Quarter, said that what particularly upsets the quarter's religious residents is that secular Jews buy Sneineh's pita and then walk to the Western Wall eating it on Pessah.

"Do you think that people would come to a Moslem Mosque carrying pork?" Nebenzahl asked. "People wouldn't behave that way next to a mosque or a church, were it would offer offence to Moslems or Christians. So why do it next to the Kotel, where it offends Jews?" he asked.

New terror group in S. Lebanon

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ROSH HANIKRA – A new terrorist group calling itself the Civilian Resistance has surfaced in South Lebanon, according to reports from the region.

The anti-Israel faction is believed to have been responsible for an abortive roadside bomb attack inside the security zone earlier this year. Three terrorists involved in the attempt to plant bombs near the village of Markabeh on January 18 were killed by fire from Israeli forces.

Sources in South Lebanon said the bodies of the three were returned last week through the Red Cross and a memorial service was held in Tyre last Thursday. Loudspeaker vans urged the town's residents to attend the service for the "Civilian Resistance martyrs," the sources said.

The term "civilian resistance" was used in 1983 by Shi'ite religious leader Sheikh Shem Seddine during the height of the Lebanon War.

Seddine, regarded as a moderate in Lebanese terms, called on the predominantly Shi'ite population

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Top Lebanese Shi'ite pleads for hostage's life

BEIRUT (AP). – Lebanon's most influential Shi'ite Moslem cleric appealed yeterday to the kidnappers of French hostage Jean-Louis Normandin to spare his life.

"You cannot confront the policy of a president by executing a kidnapped victim," said Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the reputed spiritual guide of Iranian-backed Shi'ite Moslem extremists.

"This is meaningless. If he is innocent, on what basis do we threaten to execute him? And if he is not innocent, why wasn't he tried from the start?" Fadlallah asked.

"This behaviour does not serve our causes," Fadlallah said, in a sermon at a mosque in the Ouzai suburb on Beirut's southern outskirts. He did not mention Normandin by name in his midday sermon.

In another development, the independent daily *an-Nahar* quoted an unnamed Western diplomat as saying such an "execution" by the Revolutionary Justice Organization would "signal the beginning of disengagement between Iran and Syia."

And a diplomatic observer in Paris said that the murder of Normandin would be a "first-class pretext for the Syrian troops to mop up the Shi'ite quarters of Beirut. The western countries could then only applaud to Damascus's intervention in Lebanon."

A political source in Moslem West Beirut doubted the killing would take place, however.

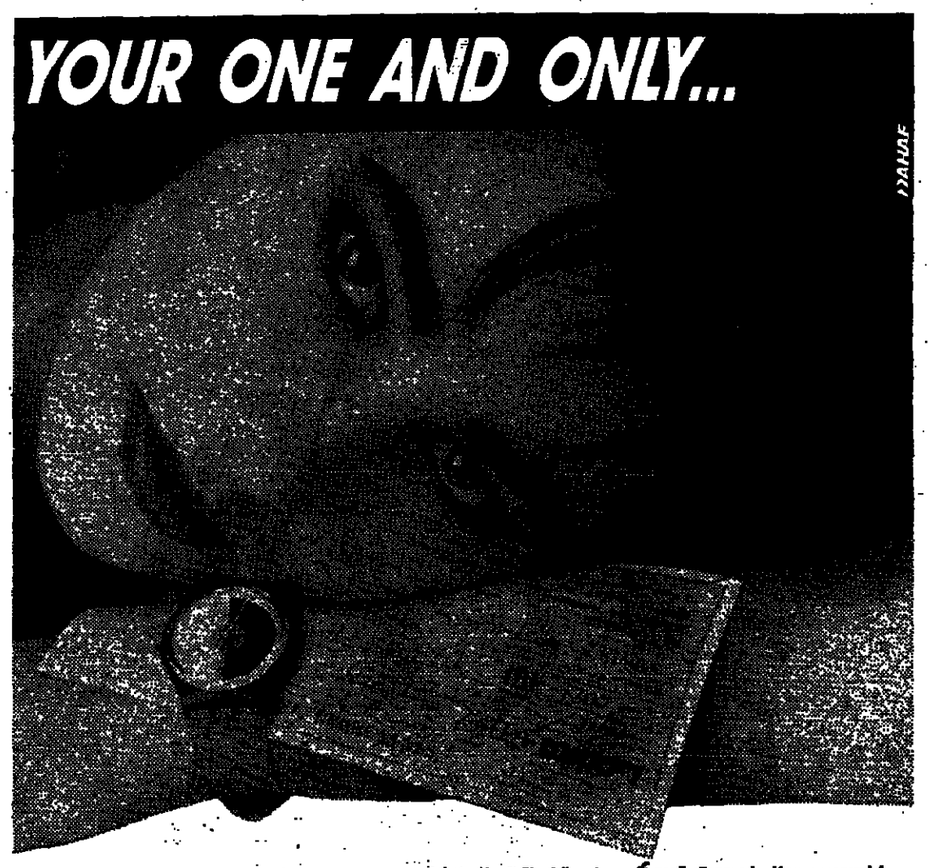
He said it would be a bald challenge to Syria, which has placed its prestige and troops behind last month's security plan for West Beirut. He suggested the threat was intended to place pressure on France in financial and diplomatic negotiations with Teheran.

France has called on the kidnappers to free Normandin and said it was astonished at their interpretation of French policy in the Middle East.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry in Paris said it wanted good relations with all Middle East countries, "in particular" with Iran, and expected positive consequences from its normalization of ties with Teheran.

Normandin is one of 27 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon, including five French nationals thought to be alive and British Church envoy Terry Waite, taken in January while on a mission to free other hostages.

The hostage held the longest, American journalist Terry Anderson, starts his third year in captivity tomorrow.



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	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	-7	19	4	39	Clear
BRUSSELS	-2	28	5	41	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	12	53	20	68	Cloudy
CHICAGO	-1	31	2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN	-6	18	0	32	Clear
FRANKFURT	-5	23	5	41	Clear
GENEVA	0	32	10	50	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-11	12	1	34	Clear
HONG KONG	24	75	27	81	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	19	66	28	82	Clear
LISBON	13	55	16	61	Rain
LONDON	-1	30	9	48	Clear
MADRID	8	46	15	59	Clear
MONTREAL	-10	14	2	36	Cloudy
NEW YORK	0	32	4	40	Cloudy
OSLO	-12	10	3	37	Clear
PARIS	1	34	5	41	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	66	27	80	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	12	53	25	77	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-11	12	1	34	Clear
TOKYO	7	45	15	59	Cloudy
TORONTO	-7	19	3	37	Cloudy
VIENNA	-9	16	1	34	Clear
ZURICH	2	36	10	50	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Intermittent showers in the north and central part of country.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	30	2-10	7
Golan	28	2- 9	6
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safad	24	1- 5	3
Haifa Port	—	—	—
Tiberias	62	9-17	14
Nazareth	46	4-11	9
Afula	57	6-15	13
Shomron	52	4-12	9
Tel Aviv	48	8-16	15
B-G Airport	28	7-15	14
Jericho	42	8-19	17
Gaza	46	7-17	15
Beersheba	16	4-18	17
Eilat	24	8-21	20

Rabin: Gaza port impractical

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A recent Jordanian-backed proposal to set up a port in Gaza is neither practical nor economical, and Israel has no budget for such a project, Defence Minister Rabin told a group of Gaza businessmen yesterday.

But Rabin said Israel would be willing to consider proposals for a port if they were submitted, according to sources at the meeting. Rabin's remarks were the first reported official response to a proposal by Bethlehem mayor Elias Freij to build a port to facilitate exports from Gaza.

Freij raised the idea during a recent visit to Amman, and received Jordanian support.

Jordan's minister of occupied territories, Marwan Dudin, said last week that his government was prepared to study the feasibility of a Gaza port project. He said the port could promote Gaza trade without recourse to Israeli harbours. Freij said he hoped Israel would support the project.

Rabin met for some two hours with five Gaza businessmen, including Ghareb Murtaja, a leading citrus exporter, and Issam Shawwa, an adviser to the American Anera aid organization in the Gaza Strip. Also at the meeting were Shmuel Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, and the head of the Gaza Strip Civil Administration, Tat-Aluf Shaike Erez.

The group pressed for improved conditions at the IDF's "Ansar II" detention camp in the Strip. Rabin responded that there would be no need for such camps if there were no disturbances in the area, and said the IDF was trying to reduce frictions with the local population.

The businessmen also requested a more liberal Israeli policy on family unification for Palestinians abroad wishing to join relatives in Gaza. They also asked for reductions in export taxes and on duties collected on goods sent across the Jordan bridges. When they said they wanted to expand the Gaza Chamber of Commerce, Rabin invited them to submit specific proposals.

'Nazi collaborators helped to relocate in Canada'

By NOMI MORRIS

TORONTO. – The U.S. and Britain falsified documents about Eastern European Nazi collaborators and helped them to relocate to Canada after the war, a report in *The Toronto Star* claims.

The *Star* on Saturday quoted an unnamed source familiar with a secret study conducted for the Deschenes commission of inquiry into war criminals in Canada, whose recommendations were released last week.

The confidential 540-page report apparently outlined how American and British intelligence agents dumped on Canada "persons of questionable background who had rendered the Allies service against the Soviets."

The document, which amounts to a condemnation of Canada's post-war immigration policy, was reportedly not made public because the government was afraid of embarrassing friendly nations.

Other information which the report is said to reveal:

□ Immigration officials were so overloaded between 1947 and 1950 that they made virtually no effort to weed out Nazi collaborators.

□ Canada broke its own rules barring German nationals from entering Canada between 1947 and 1949 in order to accept 71 scientists recruited from Nazi Germany in a joint Allied operation called Project Paper Clip.

□ The U.S. and Britain admitted atomic scientists and rocket researchers while those who ended up in Canada were mainly technicians and researchers who found jobs in universities and private industry. Fifty-five are still living here.

□ In 1948 Canada secretly agreed to a British request to discontinue war crimes trials, and by 1955 there were practically no guidelines governing admission of Nazis to Canada.

The Deschenes commission has called for immediate action to be taken against 20 suspected war criminals, and for the further investigation of 218 others.

The government announced last week it would amend the Criminal Code so that war criminals could be tried on Canadian soil.



Effigy of Mayor Shlomo Lahat toting a cardboard municipal parking ticket is pushed along in yesterday's Purim parade in Tel Aviv. (Ippa)

Purim in the streets

Jerusalem Post Staff

Jerusalem residents took advantage of a few rainless hours last night to wear their costumes for the reading of the *Megilla* (Scroll of Esther). Shushan Purim celebrating Haman's demise, falls a day later in Jerusalem than in the rest of the country.

Motorists foolish enough to drive in the vicinity of Mea Shearim found themselves blocked by the good-natured rough-housing that typifies observance of the holiday in the ultra-Orthodox neighbourhood.

Weather permitting, the main celebration in the capital today will be a street carnival outside the railway station from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Tel Aviv yesterday had its first fully fledged Purim carnival in 22 years with a parade down Rehov Ben-Yehuda. Floats poked fun at city life, and one earned particularly warm applause: a giant tyre locked by a Denver boot.

Onlookers crammed the sidewalks during the parade which lasted an hour and a half and included folk-dancing. Magen David Adom said it treated five people who fell from vantage points, but none of them was seriously injured.

When the parade, organised by the school of Fine Arts, ended, the city's schoolchildren took over. They poured into the street, spraying each other with fake snow and rapping passers-by with plastic hammers.

Haifa's parade, still called Archiparithitura from the days when the Technion's architecture students organised it, enjoyed bright sunshine as it set out in the afternoon in Hadar Hacarmel. Mayor Arye Gurel, dressed as a shepherd, headed the parade with a flock of sheep, some of them real. There was also a contingent of U.S. Sixth Fleet sailors, courtesy of the Romema youth centre.

Amos Yaron seeking post in Israel

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Aluf Amos Yaron, Israel's military attaché in the U.S., has asked to return to Israel permanently and head a territorial command, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Yaron has had a cool reception in the U.S. and was rebuffed by the Canadian authorities who refused to accept his accreditation. The Canadians attributed this to his failure, while serving as commander of a division in the Beirut area in 1982, to act to prevent the massacre in Sabra and Shatilla.

The sources said that Yaron had functioned well and had not reported any problems in the U.S.. He has discussed his future with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and with Aluf Dan Shomron, who is to become CGS on April 19.

Yaron reportedly said he would "like to be considered" for a territorial command. In the meantime he will return to Washington.

In 1983, the Kahan Commission investigating the Sabra and Shatilla massacres decided that Yaron should not hold a field command for three years. He was then assigned head of the IDF's Manpower Division.

'U.S. considering Israeli missile for Star Wars programme'

Jerusalem Post Staff

WASHINGTON. – The U.S. is studying the possibility of using an Israeli-developed anti-missile missile within the framework of its Star Wars programme, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

It is believed that Israeli scientists and engineers have developed an advanced version of a missile designed to hit short-range missiles such as the Soviet-made SS-21 the Syrians have.

Israel has reportedly requested U.S. aid in developing the missile but the Americans are said to be waiting another year to see how effective the missile is before deciding on how much money to allocate to the project.

The paper says that despite the negative effects of the Pollard affair, cooperation on defence issues is continuing between the two countries.

A senior administration official told the paper that Washington was not interested in letting the ramifications of the affair spread to other areas of cooperation with Israel.

Although many aspects of this cooperation are veiled in secrecy, the paper gives the following list:

□ The storage of American military equipment in Israel for use in the event of a sudden flare-up in the Middle East.

□ The use by Sixth Fleet aircraft-carrier planes of bombing ranges in the Negev for practice purposes.

□ The leasing by Israel of Kfir planes to the Sixth Fleet, because of the similarity between operational features of the Kfir and the Soviet MiG-21.

□ Joint anti-submarine exercises.

□ Cooperation on anti-terror measures.

The paper also reports that the Pentagon has stepped up its purchases of Israeli equipment – from $9.4m. in 1983 to $250m. in the past year. This includes mainly electronic and mine-laying equipment.

Against this background, the paper says, the boycott of Air Force Col. Aviem Sella and of Tel Nof air base commands is an inconvenience that can be lived with.

Tel Nof, according to the paper, has one-sixth of all Israel's air power, including the largest unit of F-15s. American military attachés debrief Israeli pilots, the paper says, after every attack in Lebanon, and get information about Soviet equipment deployed there and its effectiveness.

However, the paper quotes an American official as saying these debriefings can well be held at another base.

Kinneret may overflow

TIBERIAS (Itim). – The level of Lake Kinneret rose by 8 cm. during the 24 hours that ended yesterday morning. Heads of the Kinneret Authority said that the lake could even reach its optimal level and begin to overflow its banks by the end of the rainy season.

The Kinneret serves as the country's main water reservoir. At the beginning of the present rainy season, its level had dropped to about 3 metres below optimum, as a result of poor rains over a number of years.

Hydrologists are now predicting massive water runoffs in the streams emptying into the lake. The heavy snow cover on Mt. Hermon is also guaranteed to continue feeding the lake well into the summer. The lake's water managers are even speaking of the need to open up the Deganya dam at the southern exit of the Jordan from the lake, to prevent flooding along its shores.

In the nothern Golan Heights all the roads were still closed due to the heavy snowfall of the past few days.

CGS to step down as scheduled

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

TEL AVIV. – Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy will reportedly step down on April 19, as scheduled, and will not remain in the post until after Independence Day.

Immediately after the cabinet decided that Levy should be replaced on April 19, IDF sources noted that Levy had assumed command immediately after Independence Day, 1983, and that according to the Jewish calendar his four years would be up in the beginning of May. Independence Day falls on May 4 this year.

Changing the date would require a cabinet decision. Levy did not formally request this, and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin apparently did not take the hints in Levy's leaks to the press that he would like to stay on until May.

Rabbi and officials settle differences with a drink

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi David Grossman of Migdal Ha'emek and his erstwhile critics did not drain their cups until they no longer knew the difference between Mordechai and Haman, but they did have a drink together yesterday to settle their differences.

Grossman, a popular rabbi who encountered sharp criticism last month after reportedly ruling that women could not attend local funerals, met with Nissim Zvili, head of the Jewish Agency settlement department, and Akiva Levinsky, the agency's treasurer.

The two had threatened to cut off funding to Grossman's extensive projects in the northern development town until the Migdal Ha'emek rabbi retracted the ruling.

Yesterday's meeting, which also included Migdal Ha'emek local council head Shaul Amar, was arranged by Interior Ministry northern district representative Amram Kalagi at this offices in Nazareth.

Top U.S. official due in bid to heal rift over Pollard

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Correspondent

TEL AVIV. – U.S. Secretary of the Army John March is due here today for a five-day visit which will be used to strengthen U.S-Israel strategic cooperation and to try to improve relations strained by the Pollard spy scandal.

March, a guest of Defence Minister Rabin, is to have meetings wtih senior IDF commanders and politicians, and is also to visit all army branches and some military industries.

The visit was planned several months ago, long before the resurgence of bitter American feelings over the Pollard affair.

The affair, no doubt, will come up at the talks, but how the Israeli authorities hope to placate the Americans is still unclear. Rabin last week said it was too early to predict whether the investigations Israel had undertaken would help repair relations.

Some observers expect discussions on expanding the scope of the strategic cooperation, which could increase U.S. interest in overcoming any problems in the U.S.-Israel relations.

The ties Israel's defence establishment has with the American military extend to all its branches, and are "excellent" on the functional and personal level, a senior military source commented yesterday.

MANSDORF

(Continued from Page One)

he was making mistakes. Then I thought, 'I can beat him.'"

I asked Mansdorf how he felt when he came out against Novacek yesterday with the score in sets tied as 2-2. He answered, "Ever since Friday night, I had faced the possibility of our losing the doubles and Milos beating Shlomo, so I was physically and psychologically tuned up to take Novacek."

Yossi Stabholtz, Israel's non-playing captain, told me that he had thought Isreal might win, although by a different route. He had expected to take the doubles, lose two singles to Milos and to take the other two singles. He based this confidence, despite the ATP rankings, on the rigorous training his squad had undergone, especially for David Cup five-set marathon duels.

In last resort, it was probably superior fitness that tilted the scales in Israel's favour and gave them this unexpected, sensational victory over one of the greatest tennis-playing countries in the world.

The officiating was much better yesterday than hitherto, and the crowd was sporting. The Czechs have been remarkably warm, friendly and hospitable, and have really tried their best to make all the Israelis feel at home. (For earlier story see p.5)

BREZHNEV

(Continued from Page One)

official positions and bribe-taking. Its decision to disgrace Kunayev at the weekend was reported by the official news agency Tass and bore the sanction of top authorities in Moscow.

Kunayev, 75, was ousted as Kazakh party leader last December and was replaced by Gennady Kolbin, an ethnic Russian. The move provoked two days of nationalist-inspired riots in the Kazakh capital of Alma-Ata, but most analysts say the rioters were not protesting specifically in favour of Kunayev, whose administration became a byword for corruption among many Kazakhs.

Kunayev was removed from the Politburo last January.

IN BRIEF

Purim masquerade hides murder attempt

HAIFA (Itim). – A man who was recently released from prison was attacked outside a local night club on Saturday night by three men dressed in Purim costumes. The assailants escaped after stabbing him in the chest several times. He was taken to Carmel Hospital where he received treatment and was sent home.

Jewish cemetery in Netherlands restored

AMSTERDAM (JTA). – Restoration work has begun on the old Jewish cemetery at Scheveninguen Road in The Hague, where many prominent Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews of the 18th and 19th centuries were buried.

Restoration costs, estimated at about $750,000, were raised by a special interfaith foundation in The Hague. The old cemetery was closed in 1906 because it could not be expanded to meet current needs.

Catholic-Jewish group to hold Holocaust forum

ROME (JTA). – For the first time since its founding in 1970, the commission of Catholic and Jewish experts who meet periodically under the auspices of the Holy See's Commission for Religious Relations with Jews, will hold a public seminar on the religious and existential meaning of the Holocaust.

The seminar will be held next December in Washington, D.C..

TERROR

(Continued from Page One)

of the south to engage in a campaign of civil disobedience against Israeli "occupation forces."

Seddine rejected cooperation with the Israeli military authorities and promoted a boycott of Israeli-made goods and agriculture produce. The movement had some success initially, but Seddine himself came under attack for not being militant enough.

At that time radical and extremist groups were urging the populace to take up arms against the "invaders," and Seddine's policies did not please his spiritual mentors in Iran. In early 1985, Seddine visited Iran and was refused an audience with Ayatollah Khomeini. The rebuff apparently led Seddine, who is vice-president of the supreme Shi'ite spiritual council in Lebanon, to reconsider his tactics and take a more radical stance. He did meet with Khomeini later that year.

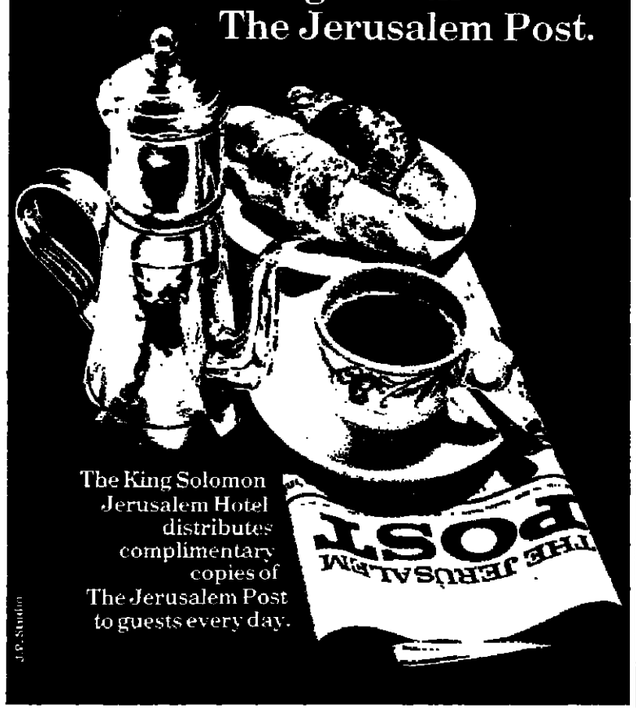
The sources stressed that it was still not clear whether the Civilian Resistance group is related to the movement established by Seddine, or is a new organization.

Ministry checks on jewelry complaints

Tourism Ministry official posing as tourists have been buying jewelry at several shops in Jerusalem following complaints that ornaments sold at the stores turned out to be fakes. At one store, the ministry officials bought jewelry which they were told was made from 18 carat gold but which turned out to contain no gold at all.

The ministry began the checks after examining jewelry sent here by tourists who only discovered they had been duped when they returned home.

Morning at the King Solomon Jerusalem.
Food for thought with The Jerusalem Post.



The King Solomon Jerusalem Hotel distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.

To Yishai Eldar

We share your deep grief on the death of your

Father ז"ל

Israel Broadcasting Authority
Executive, Institutions and Staff

With great sorrow we announce the passing, after a severe and protracted illness, of our beloved

ILSE STERN

The funeral will take place today, Monday, March 16, 1987, at 3:00 p.m., at Kfar Sava cemetery

The bereaved:
Her sister and brother-in-law: **Lotte and Herman Schaalman**
Her niece: **Susen Schaalman-Youdovin**
Her nephew: **Michael Schaalman**
Her family in Israel and abroad
Helga Caro, on behalf the deceased's many friends

We mourn the death of our aunt

Dr. EDDY SCHWEITZER

Shalheveth Freier
Ammud Freier and Family
Serem Freier and Family
Ma'ayan Landau and family
Victor Schweitzer
Arturo Rossman and Family

She has been buried in Jerusalem.
Dr. Schweitzer's friends will meet in her memory, on Thursday, March 19, 5 – 8 p.m., in the Council Chamber of Rehovot Municipality.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our mother

HERTA GOTTHELF ז"ל

The funeral took place yesterday, Sunday, March 15, 1987

The Family
and Beit Hashita

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear member

AHARON GILADI ז"ל

a memorial service will be held at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 17, 1987 at Kibbutz Hasolelim.

The Family
and Kibbutz Hasolelim

Irish rebels slay ex-leader

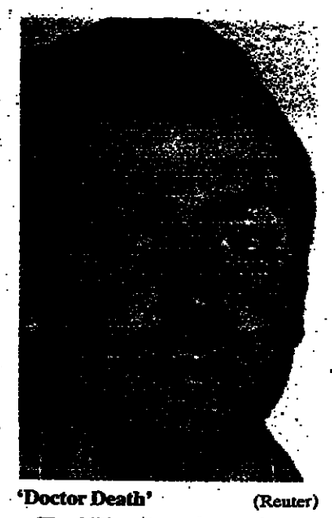
'Dr. Death' ninth to go

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP). – The Irish National Liberation Army said yesterday it killed two men, including one of its former military leaders, in the latest round of violence within the pro-Marxist guerrilla group.

The Inla, in a statement telephoned to the BBC in Belfast, identified the men as one-time leader Gerard Steenson, whom it called "the self-appointed Dr. Death," and Tony Boot-McCarthy.

The statement said Steenson was shot by guerillas of the Inla's "Belfast Brigade," which he once led. It accused him of organising a "series of terrible atrocities against our movement."

Police made no immediate comment on the identities of the men, but said the pair were fatally shot by snipers as they drove through Bally Murphy, a Roman Catholic district of West Belfast, last Saturday night.



'Doctor Death' (Reuter)

The killings brought to nine the number of Inla members or supporters slain since December when the feud erupted after several leading figures, including Steenson, were released from jail.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said a death list of 20 Inla members has been circulating since December in West Belfast. Political associates of some earlier victims also have spoken of the death list.

Steenson said last month he believed he would be killed and said the British authorities in Northern Ireland were encouraging rumours suggesting he was "some sort of a wild man, devoid of human qualities."

According to published reports, Steenson and others emerged from jail to find another guerrilla group, the Irish National People's Organization, trying to take over Inla.

Last month, the IRA called for an end to the internal feuding and said the Inla should close down.



Portugese bullfighter Victor Mendes hits the turf after taking a hard knock from the bull "Vitorino" at a performance in Valencia, Spain. Mendes suffered only minor injuries. (Reuter)

Iran installs missiles at Gulf entry

WASHINGTON (AFP). – Iran has installed large land-based anti-ship missiles near the Strait of Hormuz, increasing its threat to the flow of oil out of the Gulf, the *New York Times* reported yesterday.

The paper quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying the missile system appeared to be based on a Chinese design known as HY-2 – a Chinese coastal defence version of a Soviet-designed weapon known in the West as the SS-N-2, or Styx.

About half a dozen missiles were spotted last month by U.S. intelligence at two locations along the strait near the mouth of the Gulf, the report said. One site was on the Iranian coast near the town of Kuhestak and the other on the island of Qashm near the port of Bandar Abbas.

Styx missiles carry warheads of about 450 kilos of high explosives and have a range of up to 80 km., sufficient to reach the shipping lanes in and out of the Gulf at the strait, which is 80 km. wide at its narrowest point.

The missiles are capable of sinking a supertanker and blocking the channel, a naval analyst told the *Times*.

The paper said it was not known whether the weapons system had been provided to Iran directly by Peking or through a third party, but U.S. officials said they posed little threat to naval vessels, since most had the means to counter them.

Intelligence officials have cited China as a major weapons supplier to Teheran, but during Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to Peking earlier this month he said the Chinese leaders had denied this.

Marcos controls large funds inside Philippines

MANILA (Reuter). – The head of a Philippine panel tracking illegal wealth amassed by former President Ferdinand Marcos and his associates said yesterday they still control large funds circulating in the country's economy.

According to Ramon Diaz, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), "There is every reason to believe that the cronies and President Marcos and his family were able to hide millions and millions of pesos before they fled."

"As a matter of fact we have been able to get hold of crates of newly-printed currency," Diaz said. He said he had personally seen large quantities of mint-fresh 50-peso ($2.50) bills which carried no serial numbers.

Diaz did not cite figures, but said "we believe they (Marcos and his associates) still have a lot of funds. These are the funds that they will use in the coming elections. These are the funds that they used to stage those coups."

He was referring to congressional elections scheduled for May 11 and to the three coup attempts faced by President Corazon Aquino since she toppled Marcos a year ago. The polls are being contested by parties across the political spectrum.

Diaz said the PCGG had so far recovered cash and property valued at about eight billion pesos ($400 million) and sequestrated stock shares of at least 286 companies.

"We have achieved more than what we thought we could achieve in one year," he said. "It has been a very fruitful year."

The PCGG, set up by Aquino in February 1986, has sweeping powers of sequestration, seizure, and inspection of bank accounts.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

50,000 Spaniards protest U.S. Base

MADRID (AP). – Demonstrators clashed with police outside an air base yesterday after a march protesting U.S. military presence in Spain, police and witnesses said. They said at least one person was injured. The clash occurred hours before the arrival of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger for a two-day visit.

After a peaceful march by some 50,000 people, a smaller group of demonstrators threw rocks at mounted police and soldiers guarding the perimeter of Torrejon air force base, a joint U.S.-Spanish installation 14km. south-east of Madrid.

Police fired rubber bullets and charged the demonstrators, who blocked traffic on the main Madrid-Zaragoza highway for half an hour.

Belgian probe into arms sales to Iran

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BRUSSELS. – A serious of recent revelations in the press detailing Belgium's role as a transit point for arms exports to Iran has prompted a parliamentary inquiry into the issue of illegal arms trade.

The Belgian Senate voted last Thursday to set up an 11-member inquiry commission. The government imposed an embargo on arms trade with Iran at the outset of the Gulf War.

According to press accounts, however, which have dubbed the affair "Belgiangate," Belgian harbours and airports were used as a transit station for American-made arms and Swedish-made munitions, which were shipped to Iran.

Aids carrier has baby

KOCHI, Japan (Reuter). – A Japanese housewife infected with Aids has given birth to a baby, the first such case in the country, despite advice by doctors that she should have an abortion.

Tetsuto Matsuo, head of Kochi prefecture Health and Environment Department, announced yesterday that "Both mother, an Aids virus carrier, and baby have been doing well."

He said that it would be several weeks before it was known whether the baby was infected with the killer disease.

Steps at Chernobyl to keep water safe

MOSCOW (AFP). – Exceptional measures have been taken around the stricken Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine to prevent radioactive pollution of water supplies with the spring thaw, the Communist Party daily *Pravda* reported yesterday.

The paper quoted experts as saying some contamination was inevitable, but it would be far below maximum tolerable levels. "Anxiety would be unjustified," Konstantin Sitnik, vice-president of the Ukraine Academy of Science said.

Jordan bars vote by West Bankers

Jordanian Prime Minister Ziad al-Rifai has said Jordan will not permit West Bank municipal councils to elect new West Bank representatives to the Jordanian Parliament's lower house in upcoming elections.

"It's out of the question," said al-Rifai. "Any election under occupation is illegal." He was speaking in an interview on Jordanian television Saturday night.

Elections for the lower house of parliament, or Chamber of Deputies, may take place later this year, said al-Rifai.

Bomb blasts train into riverbed

MADRAS. – An express train was derailed by a time-bomb and plunged off a bridge in southern India yesterday, killing up to 60 people, officials and witnesses said.

An official release said the Rockfort Express was derailed at 4.42 a.m. by a small bomb on Marudayar bridge, 60 km. from Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu State.

The engine and eight coaches of the train fell from the bridge into the dry river bed below. Nine other coaches remained on the tracks.

The official statement said 18 people, including seven railway employees, were killed. The Press Trust of India (PTI), citing unofficial sources, said as many as 25 could have died and witnesses put the fatalities as high as 60.

A police press statement said authorities had uncovered vital clues at the site and expected to make arrests in the next few days.

The statement gave no details but PTI, quoting official sources, said several pamphlets apparently connected to a Tamil Nadu-based extremist group were found near the bridge.

The news agency said the group had links with Sri Lankan Tamil guerrillas and Sikh extremists in Punjab state. The group is demanding wider use of the Tamil language in Tamil Nadu state instead of Hindu. There are 50 million Tamil-speakers in the state.

More than a dozen bombs have gone off in the state since last December, including two on trains. No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts. (Reuter, AFP, AP)

Britons may be going to the polls this summer

LONDON (Reuter). – Britain's centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats added to their recent political resurgence with the victory of one of its founders, Roy Jenkins, in a politically-charged election for the chancellorship of Oxford University.

Jenkins' victory Saturday over three other candidates, including former Tory prime minister Edward Heath, closely followed two sweeping alliance victories in parliamentary by-elections.

Last week, the Liberals increased their majority in a West of England seat while last month the Social Democrats produced a stunning upset in an inner-London constituency held by the Labour Party for more than 40 years.

The recovery of the Alliance, which for several months had languished in public opinion polls a poor third to the ruling Conservatives and Labour, has injected an unpredictable element into Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election calculations.

Alliance leaders hope Jenkins's success in gaining the prestigious but largely ceremonial post of chancellor of Oxford would give another boost to their electoral support at a time when pressures on Thatcher to call an early election are increasing.

In addition, the government is expected to announce major income tax cuts in this week's annual budget, which could push the prospects of an early general election up to summer or autumn.

Any significant cuts in income tax will add to the growing pressure on the Prime Minister to call early elections, possibly as soon as June, a year ahead of the end of her five-year term.

With the main opposition Labour Party in some disarray over its radical non-nuclear defence policy, and the centrist alliance growing in confidence, there are clear advantages in going to the country sooner rather than later.

Finland's Conservatives seen gaining in polls

HELSINKI (AFP). – Voters streamed to the polls under mild spring-like skies yesterday on the first day of Finland's legislative elections expected to see the entry of the Conservatives into a ruling coalition for the first time in 20 years.

Two days of balloting for the 200 seats in the Eduskunta, Finland's parliament, began at 9 a.m. yesterday and close at 8 p.m. today.

Earlier reports suggested the turnout would match that of the last elections, held four years ago, when 81 per cent went to polls.

A record number of postal votes – 400,000 in all – could indicate a higher turnout but the latest public opinion polls said that young people were expected to stay away in large numbers.

The latest pre-election polls showed gains for the Greens and predicted support draining away from the badly divided Communists to the Populist Rural Party.

The Social Democrats, the main coalition party in the centre-left government led by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, are also expected to lose some backing.

The fate of the Conservatives remains the big question mark. The party, the second largest in parliament after the Social Democrats, is expected to get almost a quarter of the votes.

Hungarian freedom march held without interference

BUDAPEST (AP). – Thousands of people marched arm-in-arm through Budapest yesterday, chanting and applauding calls by a dissident for democracy, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press.

The loudest cheers came after dissident Gyoergy Gado evoked the memory of Imre Nagy, prime minister during the 1956 anti-Soviet revolution who was executed after the revolt was crushed.

Police photographed and filmed demonstrators, but did not directly interfere with the march, commemorating the abortive 1848 revolution against Austria.

When the procession headed toward parliament, a squadron of police on motorcycles intercepted the marchers. There was no violence, and the marchers then converged on a nearby shrine where a light burns in memory of Lajos Batthany, the Hungarian leader during the anti-Austrian revolution who was executed where the shrine now stands.

Gado, a translator and writer, drew parallels between Batthany and Nagy, to the cheers of the crowd. "We hope the day will come when we also will be able to stand at an eternal light in memory of Imre Nagy," said Gado.

Dissidents have been holding March 15 demonstrations since the early 1970s.

Paris demo flays proposed citizenship law changes

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. – Thirty thousand people marched yesterday in the streets of Paris to protest against a bill intending to change naturalization procedures in France.

The main idea behind Justice Minister Albin Chalandon's project was that the French citizenship would not be obtained automatically anymore, as it is today in some cases: a baby born on French soil to foreign parents is granted the citizenship, as is an alien marrying a French citizen.

The bill proposed that a child born in France to foreigners must formally apply for the citizenship at around age 18, and would have to make loyalty pledge to the French Republic.

Another provision permits denial of citizenship to any alien with a criminal record.

The bill is strongly opposed by most left-wing organizations, and after December's violent student demonstrations in Paris, Chalandon decided that the tabling of the measure in Parliament for final endorsement would be postponed to next fall.

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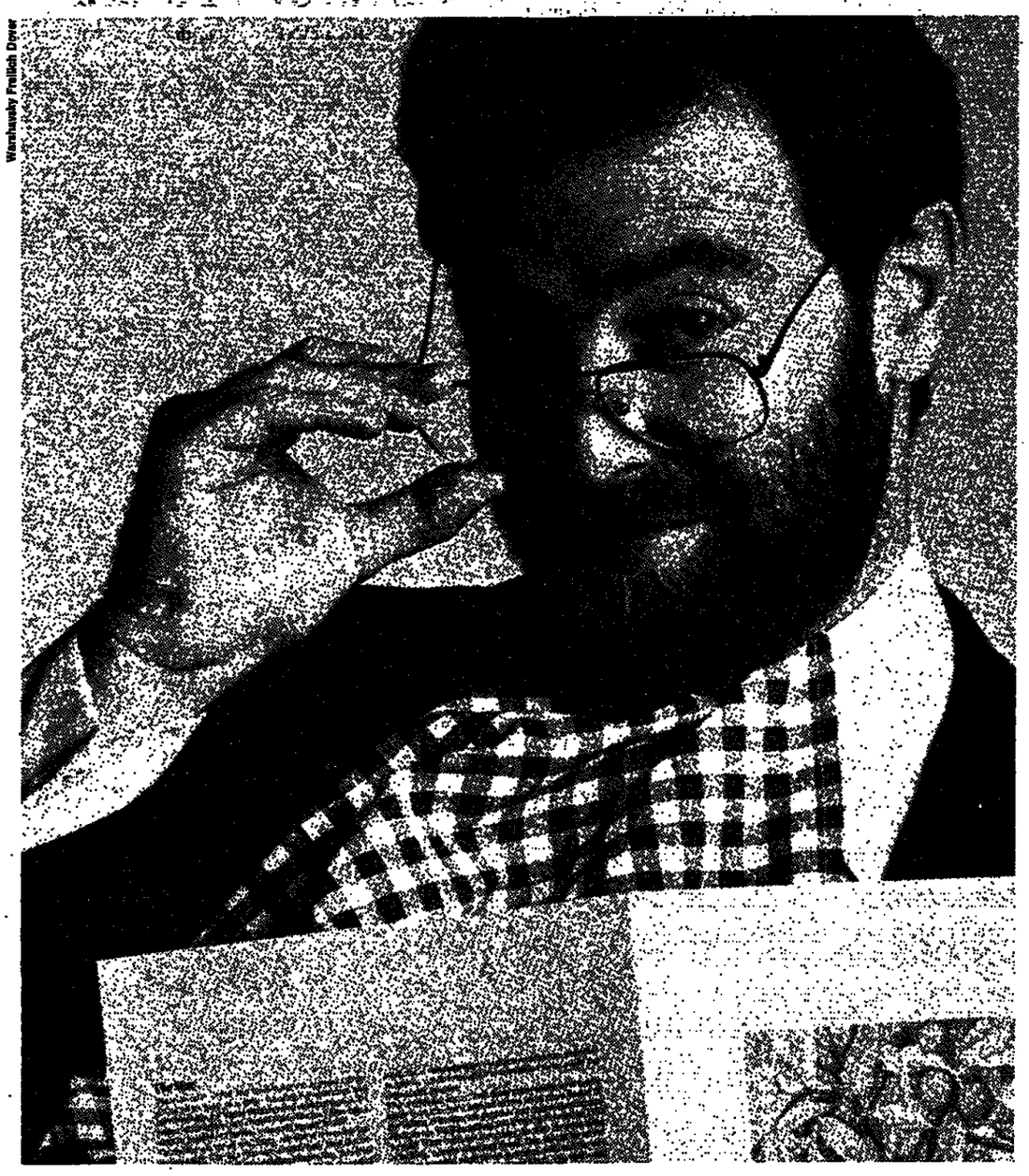
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DR. ZVIA BAR-ON GIDEON LICHTENSTEIN

Tal and Rochela
9.3.87

When did you last have lunch in an exclusive Swiss restaurant at 32,000 feet on your way to Zurich?



Warshawsky Frolich Dyer

Sunday morning. Rise at leisure, have a cup of coffee with your morning newspaper. Stop by the office to take care of last-minute matters — and still get to the airport relaxed and in plenty of time to board Swissair's new afternoon flight. It takes off at 2:20 p.m. Get comfortable in your armchair seat. No sooner are you settled, than Swissair's famous luncheon is served to you — on genuine china and with real cutlery. A gourmet meal in an exclusive Swiss restaurant — on wings! To all this, just add Swissair's world-renowned service, and you're absolutely certain of a most enjoyable flight. Make a note of it: from 29 March 1987 Swissair's new afternoon flight every Sunday at 2:20 p.m. in addition to its daily morning flight.

swissair

Teaching Aids to children

By JOANNA YEHIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"What is a condom?" asked an inquisitive eight-year-old over the breakfast table, the morning after Israel TV's programme, *Second Look*, on Aids.

Educators are worried about the effects of all the explicit Aids stories on young people, especially those on the verge of adolescence.

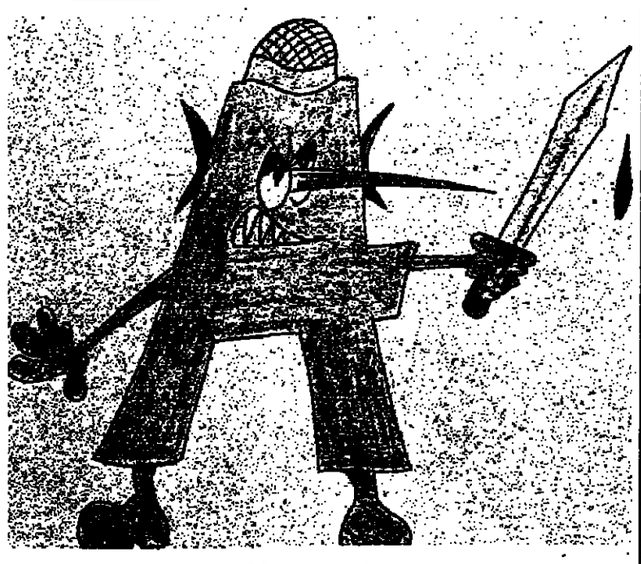
Explaining a life-threatening disease such as Aids is a delicate problem; and, psychologists say, the connection between love, sex and death can be bewildering and frightening for a young child or teenager.

Awareness of the need to explain the disease to children had led a young Jerusalem student of public health to start a programme for schools.

In the absence of any concerted public information campaign about Aids bn the part of the Health Ministry, Yinon Shenkar's small ad hoc programme could become the basis for a nation-wide teaching programme.

Shenkar, a student of public health and community medicine at the Hebrew University – Hadassah Medical school has been in charge of a voluntary project aimed at introducing aspects of preventive medicine in the capital's schools. Some 25 students of public health teach 11-to-15 year-olds such subjects as prevention of home accidents, care of teeth, and physical fitness.

Last year, Shenkar approached the schools to find out if the children and their parents, teachers and school principals would be interested in a course on Aids.



A cartoon used to educate children about Aids. (Dan Landau)

"I wasn't sure if kids that young would want to know about Aids, but the response was overwhelmingly positive. Teachers said they would really appreciate it if we would take on the task of telling them about it in the classroom," Shenkar said.

Shenkar spoke to psychologists and pediatricians and learned that to place such a threatening issue in the context of sex education could harm the children's sexual development.

Shenkar next wrote a six-part programme and sent it to 26 experts for approval. He met with the head of the Ministry's district education department and got approval to implement it in Jerusalem schools.

Two weeks ago, he began to teach the first two of four classes at Ramat Sharett school, to children aged 12 and 13.

"The children had received a course in sexual education from us last year, and were ready for the information on Aids. They were glad that all their questions could be answered.

"The children were relieved to learn that it is much harder to acquire the disease than they had thought. Until now, most of their information had come through media stories."

The programme is about to be expanded to include 25 of the capital's schools (both Jewish and Arab) after Pessah, and Shenkar has plans for "going national."

Shenkar has done all this without any budget whatsoever. Now he has been invited to speak at a conference of European health education experts organized by the Spanish health ministry and the WHO, but has no money for the ticket.

He is aware that his programme should really be reaching the older shoolchild – the sexually active teenager.

"I didn't expect last year when I planned my programme that by spring 1987 there would still be no national approach to explaining Aids to the public," he said. "I thought that my contribution to the fight against Aids would be a follow-up to the Health Ministry's general information campaign."

Comedie Francaise presents Racine's play to packed houses

Purim revival of 'Esther' in France

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. – Some 300 years ago, Madame de Maintenon offered her royal lover, Louis XIV, a presentation of a tragedy especially written for the occasion by the famous Jean Racine: *Esther*. Jean-Baptiste Moreau composed the score for choir and orchestra.

According to the chronicles, the January 1689 production was a success. Madame de Sevigne wrote: "Racine has not done anything more beautiful or more touching... It is a balance of music, verses, songs, characters so perfect and so fulfilling that one can not wish anything more."

In 1905, Sarah Bernhardt decided to produce the tragedy the same way it was shown to Louis XIV – with an all female cast, and the original musical score. She took the role of King Ahasuerus.

Now, appropriately just before Purim, the Comedie Francaise has begun offering a series of presentations of *Esther*, with Jean-Baptiste Moreau's music and a new scenography by Francoise Seigner. It is playing every night to packed houses.

For the set designer, Jean Pierre Barlier, the play is very up-to-date: "That Persia still exists," he says. "It is our Lebanon, it is Afghanistan, Iran, lands of war where religious zealotry is still ruling."

Racine picked his subject from the Scroll of Esther in a period when there were barely any Jews living in France. There were small ghettos in Bordeaux, Nantes, and Rouen. A few Jews also lived on the Papal lands of Avignon. Anti-Semitism was an official policy of the state.

Against the trend of the day, writing for the king, Racine chose to fight this anti-Semitism with the story of an averted pogrom. "It is said," Racine wrote in the foreword, "that the Jews, today, celebrate with great acts of grace the day when their ancestors were delivered from Haman's cruelty by Esther." Esther's prayer, when she asks the God of Israel to give her the strength to face her terrible husband, was written in "the most beautiful verses of the French language," according to Anatole France.

When Shimon Peres came to Paris last month, the Comedie Francaise performed the third act in his honour at a private dinner party. The character of Mordechai was played by Emmanuel Halperin, cultural adviser at the Israeli Embassy in Paris.

No to monsters

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Israeli, European and South American scientists have called on their governments to impose restrictions on genetic experimentation by fellow scientists who are already able – at least theoretically – to create "human zebras," human giants and human "carbon copies."

The scientists spoke out at a symposium in Jerusalem on ethics and genetic engineering, organized by the Hadassah Medical Relief Association which held a six-day bers of the organization abroad last week.

It was the unanimous opinion of the round-table participants that society – through the state – must impose restrictions on experimentation by genetic engineers.

They agreed that the urge to experiment, and the great curiosity among scientists, as well as their eagerness to be "the first" to do something unusual, creates the danger of going overboard.

Professor. Heftzibah Eyal of Hadassah's life sciences department said American researchers recently succeeded in separating growth hormone from human embroyos, and used this chemical substance to turn normal-sized rats into giants.

Other participants pointed out that scientists can take the embryo from a pregnant white woman and incorporate it with the embryo from a black woman and produce a "human zebra" monster.

Some mentioned the infamous Dr. Josef Mengele, who conducted brutal experiments on Jewish concentration camp victims, especially twins, hiding behind the notion that he was doing it "for science."

Someone like Mengele, if alive today, could take genetic material from his own cells and produce exact copies in his own form.

Also on the panel at the Ramada Renaissance was Talmud scholar Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz, who argued that Judaism was surprisingly liberal in allowing medical techniques that produce normal human babies because of the high value Judaism places on procreation.

The Hadassah Medical Relief Association (HMRA) was founded two years ago by former Hadassah president Bernice Tannenbaum, and it now has thousands of members in 21 branches from Gibraltar to Argentina.

Men as well as women are active, and non-Jews as well as Jews can be members. Although the Hadassah Women's Organization defines itself as Zionist, members of HMRA do not have to make such a declaration.

Their aim is to raise funds for medical projects at Hadassah hospitals in Jerusalem. Many of the activists are in the medical profession themselves, but there are also politicians like the science minister of Venezuela, professionals like the president of the academy of sciences of Venezuela, as well as diplomats.

In the past year, the HMRA has raised $400,000, which was spent to equip Hadassah's bone-marrow transplant unit, the bio-chemical laboratory, the pediatrics department and the intensive-care neurosurgery department.

'Old Testament comes from God, the New from men'

Ministry orders New Testament out of schools' Bible classes

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The Education Ministry has issued an order prohibiting schools from using Bibles containing both the Old and New Testaments, and also prohibiting the teaching of parts of the New Testament together with the Old Testament during Bible classes.

A ministry spokesman explained that kibbutz schools were using Bibles with the New Testament, which are usually provided free by missionary groups.

Mati Dagan, deputy director of the religious education division in the ministry, says the Old and New Testaments should not be taught as if they were equal, because the Old Testament comes from God and the New Testament was written by human beings.

"I suppose there are those who think it makes us look liberal and tolerant if we treat all religious beliefs and philosophies equally," says veteran elementary-school principal Moshe Edelstein. "But when we face the problems posed by cults, we can't afford the luxury. Jews have been murdered and persecuted for centuries because of the New Testament. The Old Testament must remain sacred, even to those of us who are not observant, because it represents what makes us Jews."

Edelstein says that even high-school pupils lack the sophistication to choose between conflicting beliefs when their own Jewish identity is not firmly rooted.

Shimon Shifris, a Bible teacher in a state school, says he is sorry about the new rule, precisely because he thinks that pitting the old Testament against the New (at least in high school) is a way of showing pupils why Judaism represents a higher level. He knows of very few pupils who actually possess Bibles containing the New Testament, and sees nothing wrong if they do. Many of those teachers who already mention comparisons with the New Testament in their classes will continue to do so, he says, though some may hesitate because of the new rule. "It's interesting that a rule like that wasn't handed down when [Zevulun] Hammer was minister of education. Now, with a secular minister, it's too bad this approach is being taken."

Shmuel Shimoni, principal of the Tichon Hadassah High School, points out that the problem is by no means new. Yosef Haim Brenner was shunned for an article he wrote in 1911 in which he said that, though the Christian belief in a Son of God who died to save others is foreign and anathema to him, parts of the New Testament can be used to show the development of our own cultural values. The newspaper that published the article was threatened with loss of financial backing.

In 1937 the book *Bamishol Hatsaar* by A.A. Kabak was denied the Bialik Prize because it was felt that the award could not be given to a book that portrayed Jesus Christ in a positive light. Today, the book is used in literature classes. "Teachers used to refer their pupils to relevant portions of the New Testament to make the book more comprehensible," Shimoni says, "until the media publicized it and in the subsequent furore the ministry, as usual, caved in and issued instructions that teachers could not require pupils to read parts of the New Testament. The most they can now do is suggest it. It seems that the ministry caves in too easily and too often on issues like this."

Since kibbutz schools were mentioned as the reason for issuing the instruction, reaction from that sector was sought. Mordechai Baran, coordinator of education for the Kibbutz Ha'artzi movement, calls the new rule "fetishistic and idolatrous." It attributes religious significance to the physical book instead of to its contents, he says. "I certainly don't see the Old Testament and the New Testament as equivalent; the Old Testament is the source of our Jewish and human values."

A long-time kibbutznik and teacher at a kibbutz school adds that kibbutzim don't throw anything away, particularly not books, and if Christian organizations give them free Bibles, they see no reason not to use them.

Gibli book on Lavon Affair

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Benyamin Gibli, the unidentified "senior officer" who was a central figure in the 1954 "esek bish" espionage mishap in Egypt, which eventually led to the 1960 Lavon Affair, is writing a book about the mishap. That first spy scandal is now being cited in the context of the Pollard affair.

The debate at the time was over who had given the order for the unusually inept operation in Egypt. Gibli, who was then head of Military Intelligence, or Defence Minister Pinhas Lavon.

Gibli contended that, while he had given the order, Lavon had instructed him to do so. The Egyptian Jews who formed the ring attempted to place incendiary devices in public places in Cairo and Alexandria, in the hope of disrupting relations between Egypt and the U.S.

The ring members were caught. Two were hanged, one committed suicide and the others served long prison terms until they were finally freed to go to Israel following the 1967 Six Day War.

"Who gave the order?" was the question that kept the country on edge for years. The mishap eventually led to the end of David Ben-Gurion's premiership and unchallenged leadership of Mapai, the Labour Party's predecessor. He resigned over his demand that a judicial inquiry be instituted to investigate the affair, while the rest of the cabinet objected.

Gibli, now 67, served in the army for over 20 years.



Local Roman Catholics yesterday mark the 1600th anniversary of the death of St. Cyril of Jerusalem with a solemn mass in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The 4th-century Christian figure is venerated by Catholics and Orthodox Christians alike. Greek Orthodox Patriarch Diodoros I recently held a symposium, with participants from the entire Orthodox world, to mark the anniversary. Roman Catholics consider the early bishop of Jerusalem a doctor of the church, and the liturgy of Holy Week, preceding Easter, is attributed to him. Yesterday's mass, celebrated by Latin Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti, was held at the very spot where Cyril was said to have delivered one of his most important sermons, just outside the Tomb of Jesus.

(Text by Haim Shapiro: Photo by Medrol

Red Cross asked to help find fisherman's body

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. – The Fishermen's Union has appealed to the International Red Cross to help search for the body of Shimon Malka, who was swept from the deck of the trawler Nahshol 11km. off the coast of Bar Yam seven weeks ago.

The union believes the body may have been washed up along the Lebanese coast.

Malka, 32, was alone on deck for only a few minutes, during daylight in a fairly calm sea, when he disappeared. He left a 24-year-old wife and a three-year-old child. The family were heavily in debt, having bought a flat only a short time before.

The absence of the body has made it impossible for Malka's wife to claim support from the National Insurance Institute.

Haifa's Sephardi Chief Rabbi Eliyahu Bakshi-Doron declared that Malka had "abandoned" his family and "ordered" him to pay them NIS 500 a month. This was accepted by the NII as official cover for starting payments to the wife.

Immediately after the accident on January 27, both the Navy and Coastal Police instituted sea searches, which were kept up for as long as there was thought to be a chance of finding Malka alive.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
9.00 Teletext **9.03** Keep Fit **9.15** Rehov Sumsum **9.45** Stories from Around the World **10.10** This Is It **11.00** Cheers to Cosmo **11.25** Panto – children's show, starring Hanoch Rosenne and Shlomit Hagoel **12.10** The Little Dwarfs – animated film **13.00** This Is It **14.00** Teletext **14.03** Keep Fit **14.15** A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court – film based on Mark Twain's story **15.15** Purim Programme **16.00** This Is It **17.00** A New Evening – five magazine

ISRAEL TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 Somersaults
ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup **18.32** Programme Trailer **18.35** Sports **19.30** News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at
20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 That's Incredible
20.50 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Three Up, Two Down – BBC comedy series, starring Angela Thorne, Michael Elphick, Lisette Anthony and Ray Burdis
22.00 This is the Time
22.50 Spenser: For Hire – American suspense series, starring Robert Urich and Avery Brooks
23.35 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons **18.00** French Hour **19.30** News in Hebrew **20.00** News in Arabic **20.30** Executive Stress **21.10** William the Conquerer **22.00** News in English **22.20** Specials

MIDDLE EAST TV
13.30 Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie: Centennial (part 2) **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Happy Days **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Movie: The Paleface **23.00** 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies **7.09** L. Mozart: Rustic Wedding; Weber: Hungarian Andante and Rondo for Viola and Orchestra (Zukerman, English Chamber); Tchaikovsky: Excerpts from "Nutcracker" **9.00** Strauss: "Die Fledermaus" (Czech/Neumann); Shostakovich: Concerto for Piano, Trumpet and Strings; Milhaud: Scaramouche Suite; Stravinsky: Pulcinella (St. Martin/ Marriner) **12.00** Ibert: Piece for Flute; Prokofiev: Sonata for Cello and Piano (Heled, Zak) **13.05** Debussy: Petite Suite (Swedish Radio/Bertini); Saint-Saens: Sonata for Clarinet and Piano **15.00** Music Appreciation **16.00** From Our Concert Halls – Light Classical Music **18.00** Emphasis on the Performance **19.00** Wind Instrument Orchestras **20.05** Musical Medley **20.30** From Our Concert Halls – Berlin Philharmonic under James Levine – Mozart: Serenade No. 13; Piano Concerto No. 24 (Brendel); Symphony No. 38 **22.30** Then and Again **23.00** Rachmaninov: Preludes for Piano: Tchaikovsky: Songs

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olim **7.30** Programme in Easy Hebrew **8.05** Compass – with Benny Hendel **9.05** Information for Listeners **10.05** Morning Pearls **11.05** Hebrew songs **11.30** Folksongs **12.05** Mid-East Medley **13.00** News in English **13.30** News in French **14.06** Children's programmes **15.05** Purim songs **16.05** A Place in the Middle **18.06** Jewish Traditions **18.50** Bible Reading **19.05** Reflections on the Portion of the Week **19.30** Programmes for Olim **22.05** Every Man has a Star – with astrologist Ilan Pecker

RADIO 2nd
6.12 Reading of *Megillat Esther* **6.53** Green Light – drivers' corner **7.00** This Morning – news magazine **8.05** Making an issue **9.05** House Call – with Rivka Michaeli **10.05** All Shades of the Network **11.30** Safe Journey **12.10** O.K. on Two **13.00** Midday – news commentary, music **14.30** Humour **15.05** Magic Moments **16.05** Songs and Readings for Purim **17.05** Economics Magazine **18.06** Purim Quiz **19.05** Today – radio newsreel **19.35** Law and Justice Magazine **20.06** Cantorial Hit Parade **22.05** Jazz Corner **23.05** The Story of Esther – Fact or Fiction (repeat) **00.15** Hebrew songs

ARMY RADIO
6.05 University on the Air **6.30** Open Your Eyes – songs, information **7.07** "707" – with Alex Ansky **8.00** Good Morning Israel **9.05** In the Morning – with Leah Oz **10.05** Coffee Break **11.05** Right Now – with Rafi Reshef **13.05** Good Place in the Centre **15.05** What's Doing – with Erez Tal **16.05** Four in the Afternoon **17.00** Evening Newsreel **18.05** Army Report **19.05** Hebrew songs **20.05** Books Gentlemen, Books **21.00** Mabat – TV newsreel **21.30** University on the Air **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** The 24th Hour **00.05** Night Birds – songs, chat

DAILY ENGLISH BROADCASTS
ISRAEL RADIO
on 576 and 1458 kiloHertz
07.00-7.15 News and Press Review
13.00-13.30 News followed by:
SUNDAY – "This Land" travel magazine
MONDAY – "Mainstream" consumer and community affairs
TUESDAY – "Israel Mosaic" weekly magazine
WEDNESDAY – "With me in the studio" guest interview
THURSDAY – "Studio Three" arts magazine
FRIDAY – "Thank Goodness It's Friday"
SATURDAY – "Spotlight" people and issues in the news
17.00-17.05 News
20.00-20.15 News

CINEMA

Note schedule changes due to Purim.

JERUSALEM
Alliance Francaise: L'Alibi 8:30; **Beit Agron:** Tarzan's New York Adventure 2; Bilbi 3:30; Sound of Music 5; The Mouse that Roared 8:15; Bachelor Party 10; Bananas 12 midnight; **Cinematheque:** A Night at the Opera 7; It Happened Tomorrow 7 (small hall); Le Soupirant 9 (small hall); Beverly Hills Cop 9:30; **Eden:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7, 9 (Sun., Mon. also 10:30 a.m.; 12:30); **Edison:** Firewalker 4:30, 7, 9; **Hebira:** Orion's Belt 5:15, 7:15, 9:15; **Jerusalem Theatre:** The Hive 6:45, 9:15; **Kfir:** Platoon 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Mitchell:** The Fly 7, 9 (Sun., Mon. also 11 a.m.); **Orgil:** The Color of Money 4:15, 6:45; 9:15 (Sun., Mon. 10 a.m., 12:30; **Orion Or 1:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Annie 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Orion Or 3:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 4:30, 7, 9; Big Trouble in Little China 10:30 a.m., 12:30; Prizzi's Honor 11:30 p.m.; **Orion Or 4:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 4:30, 7, 9; Karate Kid I, 10:30 a.m., 12:30; Outsiders 11:30 p.m.; **Orion Or 5:** The Killing Fields 8:30 p.m.; Remo 4:30, 6:45; Bosom Friends 10:30 a.m., 12:30; New Hampshire Hotel 11:30 p.m.; **Orna:** Off Beat 4:30, 7, 9; **Ros:** Mosquito Coast 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Semadar:** My Beautiful Laundrette 7, 9:15.
TEL AVIV
Beit Leissin: Love and War 11:15 p.m.; **Ben-Yehuda:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 11, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; **Chen 1:** The Color of Money 4:45, 7:15, 9:45; Bambi, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Chen 2:** Joshua Then and Now 7:25, 9:45; Bambi 4:45, 6:15 (Sun., Mon. 10, 12:30, 2:30); **Chen 3:** Soul Man 5, 7:35, 9:45; Blackbeard's Ghost, Sun., Mon. 10:30 a.m., 2:30; **Chen 4:** Malcolm, Sun., Mon. 7:30, 9:40; Tue.-Thur. 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:40; Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Chen 5:** Ruthless People, Sun., Mon. 5, 7:30; Tue.-Thur. 11, 2, 5, 7:30; Blue Velvet 9:40 p.m.; **Cinema One:** Hannah and her Sisters 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Bouba 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Crocodile Dundee 7:15, 9:30; **Dizengoff 1:** Decline of the American Empire 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 2:** The Mission 11, 1:30, 4:45; 7:15, 9:40; **Dizengoff 3:** A Room With a View 11, 1:30; 4:45; Mona Lisa 7:15, 9:40; **Drive-In:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 7:30, 9:30; Sex film 12 midnight; **Esther:** Off Beat 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Gat:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Hakolnoa ZOA House:** Ginger and Fred 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); **Hod:** The Manhunt 7:15, 9:30; Rumpelstiltskin 11, 4:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Kuhle Wampe 7; L'annee Derniere a Marienbad 9:30; **Lev 1:** Mosquito Coast 2, 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Lev 2:** Summer 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lev 3:** Choose Me 2, 5, 9:40; **Lev 4:** Orion's Belt 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Limor Hamehudash:** Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7:15, 9:40; Clan of the Cave Bear 11 a.m., 2; **Maxim:** Ninja, Killer Invisible 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **New Gordon:** The Fly 4:30; 7:15, 9:30; **Orly:** closed for renovations; **Paris:** 37 Degrees in the Morning 11:45, 2, 4:15, 7, 9:30; **Peer:** Sweet Dreams 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Platoon 4:15, 7, 9:30; **Sivan:** My Third Problem 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Tamuz:** Et la Tendresse?... Bordell 7:30; 9:40; **Tchelet:** Round Midnight 4:30, 7, 9:35; **Tel Aviv:** Firewalker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Shoah (I) at 1; True Stories 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Reopening soon with "The Name of the Rose"
HAIFA
Amphitheatre: Hell Camp 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Off Beat 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon 1:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Super Ninja 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Chen Hamehudash:** Malcolm 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** La Edition 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Orah:** Platoon 4, 6:30, 9; **Orly:** Peggy Sue Got Married 6:45, 9; Blackbeard's Ghost 11, 4:30; **Peer:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** The Color of Money 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; Bambi 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Rav-Gat 2:** Soul Man 7, 9:15; Bambi, Sun., Mon. 4:30; Alice in Wonderland 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Ron:** Firewalker 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Throne of Blood 7, 9:15.
RAMAT GAN
Armon: The Fly 7:15, 9:40; **Lily:** Platoon 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Oasis:** The Color of Money 4:30, 7, 9:40; **Ordea:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** Soul Man 7:30, 9:45; Bambi, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:35, 2:35, 4:40; **Rav-Gan 2:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 7:25, 9:45; Alice in Wonderland, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:40; **Rav-Gan 3:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 5, 7:20; My Beautiful Laundrette 9:40; Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Rav Gan 4:** Joshua Then and Now 7:10, 9:40; Bilbi, Sun., Mon. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:40.
HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: Joshua Then and Now 7, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel:** Forbidden 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); **David:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Mon.); **Hechal:** Firewalker 7:15, 9:30; Rumpelstiltskin, Sun., Mon. 11, 4; **New Tiferet:** The Gods Must Be Crazy 7:16, 9:15.
HOLON
Armon Hamehudash: Ginger and Fred 7, 9:30 (exc. Mon.); **Migdal:** The Color of Money 7:15, 9:40; **Savoy:** Firewalker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Rumpelstiltskin, Sun., Mon. 11 a.m.,
BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Firewalker 4:30, 7:30, 9:30, Rumpelstiltskin 11
GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Rumpelstiltskin 11, 7:15; Some Like It Hot 9:30.
RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Legal Eagles 7, 9:30; Care Bears 11, 4 (Tue., Thur. 4).
PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Platoon 4:15, 7, 9:30; Rumpelstiltskin, Sun., Mon. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Firewalker 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Children's Hour, Sun., Mon. 11 a.m..; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Bouba 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tarzan Escapes, Sun., Mon. 11 a.m.
KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands 9 p.m.; Pirates 6:30
RISHON LEZION
G.G. Ron 1: Crocodile Dundee 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 8, 10; **G.G. Ron 2:** The Big Gag (Candid Camera) 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 8, 10.

WHAT'S ON

JERUSALEM
Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. New Exhibitions: Ancient Masks and Rattles, special Purim and general exhibit, from Neolithic to Roman periods (Rockefeller) ◊ Felix Nussbaum (1904-1944), artist who perished in Holocaust ◊ "From Dudu to 3D," Meet an Israeli Artist, David Gerstein ◊ Artists Quoting Artists ◊ **Continuing Exhibitions:** Tamara Rikman: The Bewitched Shore, tempera and lacquer paintings of Givat Aliya-Jaffa ◊ Yehezkel Streichman, comprehensive show of oils, 1940's to present ◊ New York Now, Six New Generation New York City Artists ◊ Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) ◊ Ancient Glass Exhibit ◊ Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and costume parts (until 28.3) ◊ Illustrations in Modelling Clay, book illustrating by Rony Oren ◊ Islamic Art (Paley Centre, opp. Rockefeller) ◊ Permanent exhibitions of Archeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art.
VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-6. 10-1: Mask improvisations, students from Jerusaelm School of Performing Arts. 10-2: Big Purim Celebration for Children and Parents. 10:30 and 3:30: Children's Film, "The White Swan." 11: Guided tour of Museum in English. 3: Guided tour of Archaeology gallery in English.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: SAun.-Thur. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Conducted Tours
HADASSAH – TOURISM DEPT. The Tourism Centre will be closed today, March 16 (Shushan Purim) on the occasion of Hadassah's 75th Jubilee Celebration
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
English tours daily Sunday through Thursday: 1. Mount Scopus, 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Administration Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 & 23 to the first underground stop 2. Givat Ram Campus, 9 & 11 a.m. from the Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, & 24. Tel. 882819.
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

TEL AVIV
Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. New Exhibition: Alexander Archipenko, A Centennial Tribute, 50 sculptures, sculpto-paintings and drawings. ◊ **Continuing Exhibitions:** Sitings (closes 16.3) ◊ Oskar Kokoschka, 1886-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums. Trends in Geometric Abstract Art ◊ Edvard Munch, prints: Death, Love and Anxiety ◊ VISITING HOURS: Sun.-Thur. 10-2, 5-9. Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Closed for installation of new exhibition. **Visiting Hours:** Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-8: Sat. 11-2; 7-10 Fri. closed.
Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 383817.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.
PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA
Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art:** Facing the Mirror – The Israeli Caricature, Now. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines. **Music & Ethnology:** world paper cuts. **Open:** Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues., Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Prehistoric and Japanese Museums.**
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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Gamma-Liaison/James Pozarik; The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad (Whitehead)

A medical team removing eggs from a woman to be used for artificial fertilization; surrogate mother Mary Beth Whitehead passing supporters last week as she left court in Hackensack, N.J.

Tough Decisions Along a New Ethical Frontier

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

AMERICANS are notoriously skeptical of busybodies and of government telling them what to do. The notion that "you can do what you want as long as you don't hurt anyone else" is etched deeply in the national character, and the burden of proof usually falls on those who would meddle.

But at times in the nation's history — and this is one of them — that assumption has broken down. Suddenly, sex is a very public, political issue. The country is pondering how the most intimate acts are inextricably social; how millions of personal choices affect the common good.

Matters that many people would prefer to see kept private have thus become part of the public discourse: how to use a condom, how much to tell children about "safe sex," how to balance the demands of public health against the rights of individuals to avoid disclosing more than they want to about their sex lives. And new issues such as surrogate motherhood, dramatized by the Baby M trial, have shown how changes in technology and social practice have outrun jurisprudence and legislation.

In an effort to influence laws on these issues before they are passed, the Vatican last week issued a lengthy statement condemning virtually all forms of test-tube fertilization, the use of surrogate mothers and experimentation on human embryos.

The Vatican document is a call back to a simpler, and in its view more "natural," ethic in which marriage, sexuality and procreation are parts of an indivisible whole — the same ethic it invokes in opposing divorce and abortion. For Rome, the more frightening aspects of the new technologies — the specter of armies raised in test-tube-baby factories — are the logical consequence of a dangerous hubris, the sort of thing that happens when humans challenge an ethical order ordained by God. The Vatican said Roman Catholicism's duty was "defending man against the excesses of his own power."

So negative an assessment of man's dominion over himself is not commonly heard in America, with its faith in unfettered individualism and in the liberating effects of technology. Many Catholics, as well as non-Catholics, took issue with the document, especially its ban on the use of new technologies by married couples who want children. Many Catholic couples said they would deal with this aspect of the church's teaching in the same way they dealt with its ban on birth control: by ignoring it.

Yet the timeliness of the Vatican's cry of alarm almost certainly won the document a wider hearing than it would have received a decade ago. The anguish of the Baby M trial has made many uneasy about the very idea of surrogate motherhood — and that is just part of the new anxiety over the sexual and medical revolutions. The source of much of the strain can be summarized in one word: AIDS.

For the more devout, AIDS is divine retribution against a society that had abandoned restraint. But the spread of the disease has engendered a new caution even among the most sexually active.

Some demographers argue that the shift toward prudence began long before the threat of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Although it was encouraged by the birth control pill, the sexual revolution was also the product of the sheer number of single people under 30 who happened to be alive in the 1960's. Now, with baby boomers marrying and having children, the old morality seems, at the least, more practical to more people than it once did. AIDS has introduced the sanction of death.

But AIDS raises questions for society, not just individuals. Officials worry that AIDS could strain the nation's medical system, at enormous cost. Some politicians, worried about an epidemic, call on government to provide more sexual information to adolescents; others call for mandatory testing for the disease.

For many conservatives, the lesson of the disease is that permissive sexual behavior must be curbed. But for the Surgeon General, Dr. C. Everett Koop, the urgent concern is how to keep the disease from spreading. So this ardent foe of abortion finds himself championing sex education and advertisements for condoms. Many of Dr. Koop's former allies see the ads as an affront to public modesty and to their sense of values. Paul Maslin, a liberal poll taker, said the implicit message of condom advertising was clear: "It's a continuation of 'more sex.' "

Other contradictions emerge as liberals and conservatives waver between the demands of the community and the rights of the individual. Conservatives are the boldest defenders of laissez-faire in the marketplace. But conservatives themselves like to point out that the market promotes innovation and revolution, which often run roughshod over traditional moral values. Moreover, the new birth technologies are largely in the hands of entrepreneurs. Social conservatives who want to restrict these technologies will meet head-on with the champions of a private sector that wants to experiment, and to sell.

Liberals are more inclined to support economic regulation, and to speak of social consequences. Yet Daniel Callaghan, director of the Hastings Center, which studies ethical issues in medicine, noted that individual liberty in sexual matters has been "one of the great liberal causes over the last few decades." Liberals are fearful, in the words of Mr. Maslin, that AIDS "is the public health version of McCarthyism," an excuse to roll back victories won by movements for women's rights, homosexual rights and legal abortion. On these issues, many liberals will invoke the language of individualism, many conservatives the idea of the common good.

Prof. Kristin Luker, a sociologist at the University of California at Berkeley, said the current period had its parallel in the Progressive era at the turn of the century, when the nation also felt that "existing social insitutions were inadequate to respond" to venereal disease, medical discovery and evidence of family breakdown. One result, she noted, was mandatory blood testing before marriage. Daniel P. Moynihan, New York's Democratic Senator, believes that now, as in the Progressive era, worries over the state of the family are so widespread that liberals and conservatives show signs of joining in a "new center" to stem the forces of disintegration.

Still, many Americans are edgy about the government doing too much about the family — and about sex. As it has in the past, the nation will probably be inclined to fall back on the sentiments expressed by Congressman John Canfield Spencer, who explained American religious freedom to Alexis de Tocqueville in the 1830's. "If there were but two religions, we should cut each other's throats," the Congressman said. "But no sect having the majority, all have need of tolerance."

His words could apply to what these days are called "sexual preferences" and life styles. Still, Congressman Spencer did not have to deal with AIDS or test-tube babies. In their current mood, more Americans than usual are asking the question that always haunts free societies: Is tolerance enough?

Despite Pollard Spy Case, Strategic Tie Remains Strong

For Israel and U.S., a Growing Military Partnership

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

WASHINGTON

WATCHING foreign affairs is sometimes like watching a magician; the eye is drawn to the hand performing the dramatic flourishes, leaving the other hand — the one doing the important job — unnoticed.

So it seemed last week as the United States aired its grievances against Israel over the affair of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the United States Navy employee sentenced to life in prison for selling bundles of vital intelligence information to Israel.

While American officials, Congressmen and Jewish leaders were expressing indignation over the espionage, officials in the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department were quietly conducting business as usual with Israel, maintaining the intimate relationship that has grown up around military cooperation, mutually agreed intelligence sharing and joint weapons research. "We consider the Pollard business very compartmentalized and not having a broader effect," said a senior Administration official. "I can't guarantee that there won't be any spillover," he said, but added, "We are going to try not to allow this to spread at all. It is not going to affect any other aspects of the relationship." In fact, he and other Administration officials expect an expansion in what they call "strategic cooperation" with Israel.

What infuriated Washington were both the scope of Mr. Pollard's espionage and the Israeli Government's promotion of two key figures involved — Col. Aviem Sella, who was given command of the Tel Nof air base south of Tel Aviv, and Rafael Eitan, a former adviser to the Prime Minister on terrorism who was named head of a state-run chemical company.

After Colonel Sella was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington, the Reagan Administration ordered that no American official — whether civilian or military — have any contact with him or his air base, a largely symbolic gesture. And Secretary of State George P. Shultz characterized the case as "very disheartening," while adding that the relationship with Israel "has developed and matured for good reasons, and we want to keep it that way."



Black Star/Jack Van Antwerp

Israeli airmen placing the Star of David on an American-made F-16 jet delivered to the Ramat David Air Force Base last month.

Like the hand that goes unnoticed, Israeli-American military cooperation has been kept mostly secret as it has expanded during the Reagan Administration — hidden by the United States to avoid antagonizing pro-Western Arab governments and by Israel to avoid provoking the Soviet Union into including Israel as a target in any Soviet-American clash.

The secrecy is especially tight on the storing of American military equipment in Israel for use by American troops in a crisis in the eastern Mediterranean. Both countries have confirmed that medical supplies have been placed in Israeli warehouses, and some American servicemen in Turkey are being sent to Israel for medical care rather than to American military hospitals in West Germany. But neither country will disclose what weapons, spare parts and other "lethal" items have been put in place.

Other activities are more visible. Planes from American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean use Israeli bombing ranges in the Negev Desert for practice, then return to their ships. Old, Israeli-built Kfir jet fighters have been leased free of charge to the United States Navy and marines to help train American pilots in flying against Soviet-built MIG-21's, which have similar characteristics. The Israelis have a lucrative contract to maintain the planes in the United States. Joint American-Israeli antisubmarine exercises have been held in the Mediterranean, and anti-terrorist teams from the two countries have trained together.

Israel — designated by Washington as a non-NATO ally similar to Japan and Australia — is also participating in American programs of advanced weapons research. Israeli engineers and scientists are reportedly ahead of their American colleagues in developing a missile designed to shoot down a short-range missile, such as the Soviet-built SS-21 possessed by Syria. Israel has asked for American funds to proceed with a testing program in two years. The United States, which has signed about $10 million in research contracts with Israel for the space-based defense system, plans to wait about a year to decide whether the Israeli "anti-tactical ballistic missile," as it is known, is better suited to the "Star Wars" program than lasers or other technology.

In addition to the $1.8 billion in American military aid to Israel this year, Pentagon purchases of Israeli electronics, mine-laying and bridge-laying equipment and other military items have grown rapidly, from $9.4 million in 1983 to $205 million in 1986.

Air Base Boycott

But the Pentagon has also judged a proposed Israeli jet fighter, the Lavi, too expensive to produce, a view now shared by key Israeli officers. Pentagon officials would like to see more Israeli money in antisubmarine warfare to counter a growing fleet of old, Soviet-built diesel subs being supplied to Libya and Syria.

Many of the joint research programs were begun after Mr. Pollard's arrest in 1985. Indeed, the boycott of the Tel Nof air base seems a minor inconvenience in this context.

The base contains about one-sixth of the Israeli air force, including the largest contingent of American-built F-15 jet fighters, whose pilots are routinely debriefed after missions in Lebanon by American Air Force attachés on the planes' performance and the characteristics of Soviet-built weaponry they encounter. But as one official noted, the debriefings can take place elsewhere.

"I think in the end the main impact of the Pollard affair is not on strategic relations but on human relations," said Joyce Starr of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "In terms of technical cooperation, I don't think it will be affected because it is in our interest."

Struggling to control human tides

3

The World

In Czechoslovakia, a Blow Against Culture's 'Spontaneous Moments'



Josef Skvorecky

"IMAGINE, for foreigners, the whole issue of an allegedly conspiratorial or insurrectionist group of jazz fans must seem ridiculous," said a member of the Jazz Section, a Czechoslovak group devoted to music and to artistic freedom, in November. "But unlike Poland and Hungary and unlike even the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev, the main struggle in Czechoslovakia today is over the right to independent culture, to spontaneous moments."

Certainly, the right "to spontaneous moments" suffered a setback in Prague last week when a judge convicted five Jazz Section leaders for refusing to disband the 5,000-member club. But why did the judge also praise the group for contributing to national culture? Why did he give the defendants much lighter terms than expected — the longest being 16 months? And why were foreign reporters and human rights representatives allowed in the courtroom?

Josef Skvorecky, a Czechoslovak émigré writer ("The Bass Saxophone" and "Dvorak in Love," among others) and jazz musician who teaches at the University of Toronto, has been active in bringing the case to the attention of the West. Katherine Roberts of The Week in Review asked him for his assessment of the trial.

Question. How do you view the trial's outcome?

Mr. Skvorecky. This was supposed to be a typical little smelly political frame-up. But you cannot really hold such things in Czechoslovakia when Gorbachev is in Moscow releasing Andrei Sakharov and other people.

So the trial was really a compromise between the hard-liners in the Czechoslovak party leadership who wanted to make it a warning to anyone who dared to do something not fully endorsed by the party, on the one hand, and the opportunists who smell a new wind from Moscow, on the other, who were against the trial. It reflects a split in the ruling party.

I don't want to predict anything, but it is now quite possible that the defendants may be released under some pretext. After all, this kind of trial could not now be held in Moscow, and Gorbachev is expected to visit Prague in several weeks.

Q. How is Czechoslovakia reacting to Mr. Gorbachev's changes?

A. All Czechoslovakia now tunes into Soviet TV news because from the Soviet screen they now hear the same pronouncements that they heard in 1968 by the reformist leaders of Czechoslovakia. Several issues of the Soviet paper Pravda have been confiscated in Prague as too controversial.

Q. How did the Jazz Section get into trouble?

A. The trial was the culmination of 16 years of harassment. From the beginning they made the mistake of being too full of initiative, organizing festivals, concerts and lectures. In a Communist country, organizations are expected to engage in futile activities.

The breaking point came in the spring of '86 when the section built a little monument to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. That was the last straw.

The persecution of jazz and other popular music goes back the Nazi invasion. The Nazis said it was created by the lower races. The Communists say the music is bourgeois decadence. The real reason for the persecution was that neither were able to create a popular music of their own, to capture the souls of young people. Although the music may sound apolitical, it carries a message of freedom.

Getting Down to Specifics on Missile Monitors

For a serious negotiation on arms control, the talking has been unusually public. Soviet officials have been voluble in promoting Mikhail S. Gorbachev's latest proposals. And last week, the Reagan Administration outlined its ideas for monitoring compliance with a treaty on removing medium-range missiles from Europe.

The Russians had said they are ready for on-site inspection. The United States explained how in detail: American and Soviet inspectors should visit European sites to count missiles and make sure they are indeed eliminated. Permanent monitors, both human and automated, should be stationed in the Soviet Union and and the United States at missile assembly, repair and storage facilities. To allay suspicions, inspectors could be dispatched on short notice to other facilities. Encoding of data during missile tests, which interfered with American monitoring of previous agreements, would be prohibited.

In another arms control arena last week, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia accused the Administration of "total misrepresentation" of 1972 Senate deliberations in making its case for a broad interpretation of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty.

Mr. Nunn, who heads the Armed Services Committee, cited statements during the 1972 ratification process by senior Pentagon officials of the Nixon Administration, including a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Melvin R. Laird, the Defense secretary. Mr. Nunn said they had made clear that the treaty forbade development and testing of exotic new antimissile systems.

Reagan Administration officials stuck by their interpretation, which would permit extensive testing and development of some types of "Star Wars" antimissile systems. Richard N. Perle, an Assistant Secretary of Defense, disputed Mr. Nunn's review of the record. Mr. Perle recalled that he participated in the ABM treaty ratification as an aide to Senator Henry M. Jackson. But Mr. Nunn said that replies elicted by Senator Jackson had supported the traditional, strict view of the treaty.

Haughey Back as Leader of Ireland

The Irish Parliament had barely chosen Charles J. Haughey as Prime Minister last week when speculation began that his minority Government might not last more than a few months. Garret FitzGerald, the former Prime Minister who had just been defeated by Mr. Haughey, quit as leader of his party, Fine Gael, presumably to give someone else a chance to challenge the new Prime Minister in the next election.

Mr. Haughey was prime minister twice before, the last time for 10 months in 1982. This time, his Fianna Fail party fell three seats short of a majority in the national election last month. He became Prime Minister with the support of independent members. His immediate task is to improve the dismal economy and the consequent social problems. Ireland suffers from a large public spending program and debt, one of the highest tax rates in Europe, an unemployment rate of nearly 20 percent, and rising emigration, estimated at up to 100,000 people a year. The major opposition parties have proposed drastic cuts in spending, but Mr. Haughey has not specified how he plans to deal with the problems.

Dr. FitzGerald's resignation as party leader surprised the country, including his own party colleagues. An economist, professor and journalist, he said he would become a back bencher in Parliament. As prime minister, his reputation for honesty and decency gained him the title "Garret The Good." His major achievement in office, probably, was the 1985 agreement between Ireland and Britain under which Dublin was given a consultative role in the affairs of the British province of Northern Ireland.

Katherine Roberts, Milt Freudenheim and James F. Clarity

Cruz's Resignation and House Vote to Curb Aid Were Setbacks

Contras on the Defensive In the Washington Wars

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WASHINGTON

IN the more than five years that the United States has been sending secret shipments of uniforms, guns and ammunition to fight the Sandinista Government, last week was one of the bleakest times for the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

One of their leaders, Arturo José Cruz, resigned after months of bitter infighting that has fractured the movement. His resignation, which surprised Administration officials and most of his followers, coincided with detailed reports of recent contra attacks against civilians in Nicaragua. Then the House of Representatives voted to suspend further aid to the contras until President Reagan accounts for the money provided so far. The vote will not succeed in cutting aid already approved; it is regarded as a dress rehearsal for this fall's battle over future funding.

The vote came as Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a Congressional committee that the State Department still could not account for $10 million solicited for the contras from the Sultan of Brunei.

And a Senate vote overwhelmingly supporting the fledgling Central American peace plan of President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica was hailed by Democrats as an "alternative" policy toward Central America. The plan calls in impartial terms for an end to the fighting and a negotiated settlement.

Despite the bad news, Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, insisted that neither the contras, nor American policy in Central America, were in trouble. "You don't come to me for pessimistic views," he said. "If this is the worst off we're going to be, we don't have very far to come back." Mr. Abrams is the State Department official in charge the contra program. Others in the Administration were not so sure. Part of the problem with policy has been that over the years, the focus of the Administration's attention has shifted away from a coherent attack against the Sandinistas to a defense of the integrity of the contras.

As a result of the Tower Commission report on the Iran-contra affair, and in view of upcoming investigations and a Congressional vote on $105 million in new aid this fall, almost any contra-related issue — from their finances to their political disunity — will remain under scrutiny.

"We've fallen into a situation where we're reduced to defending them against charges that they are murderers, thugs, thieves and human rights violators," said one Administration official of the contras. "U.S. interests have gotten lost in the process."

Policy 'Ill-Defined'

Some critics of policy argue that United States goals in Central America have never been clear, and that what is happening now is the culmination of an ill-defined policy, a confusion of strategy with ideology.

"Arguments raged within the Administration over every Presidential speech on Central America," said Francis McNeil, who recently retired as a deputy assistant secretary of state in a dispute with Mr. Abrams. Even Mr. Abrams acknowledged this week that his department "never drafted a speech for the President that was accepted."

What has further confused Administration policy is that over the years justification for supporting the contras has shifted. First, the Administration said it simply wanted to interdict arms shipments from Nicaragua to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

By 1983, there was a shift toward pressuring the Sandinistas to accept a peaceful settlement. In an attempt to gain Congressional support in 1984, President Reagan told the Senate that the United States "does not seek to destabilize or overthrow the Government of Nicaragua," while contra military leaders were simultaneously announcing that their goal was to march into Managua and seize power.

Even today, the objective remains murky. The Administration wants democracy in Nicaragua, Mr. Abrams said last week, either by pressuring the Sandinistas into a compromise through negotiations or, "if the Sandinistas absolutely refuse, to force them out of power."

'Tinhorn Caudillos'

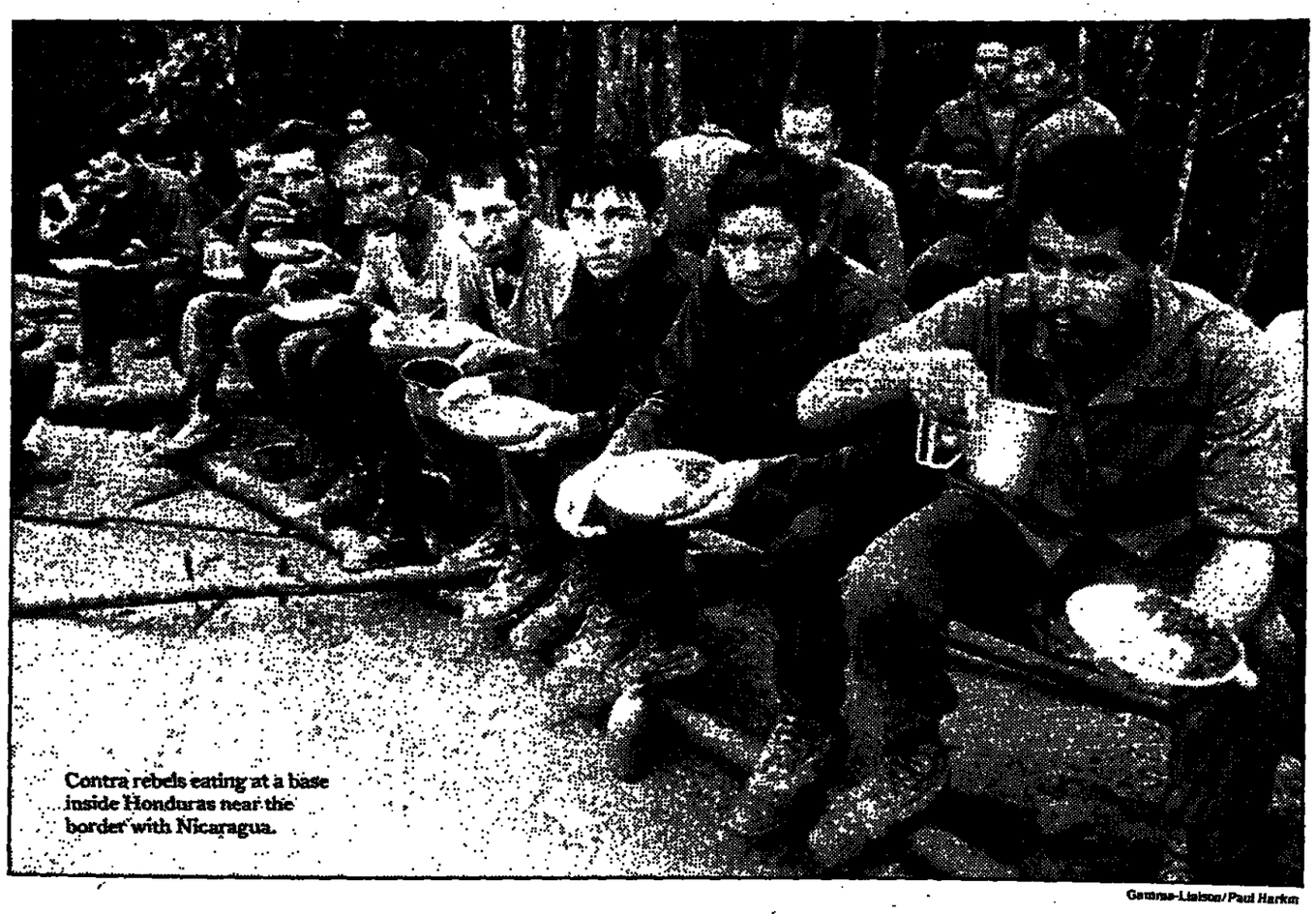
How and when this goal will be achieved is still unclear. In recent Congressional testimony, Mr. Abrams said it would take two to four years. But in subsequent testimony, the commander of United States forces in Latin America, Gen. John J. Galvin, said that the United States would have to finance the contras for three to seven years, maybe even longer. And Adm. William C. Crowe Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently said that American public support for the contras would wither unless they could show some political unity and military victories.

Current public support for sending military and other aid to the contras hovers around only 28 percent, according to a recent New York Times/CBS News poll.

The contras themselves are reported to be discouraged, especially by Mr. Cruz's resignation, and they have been holding many strategy sessions to revise their leadership.

"With all the tinhorn caudillos and machine politicians running around here, Arturo's presence was always reassuring," said Carlos Ulvert, a contra spokesman in Miami and a Cruz ally. "He was the only Nicaraguan leader to give a coherent picture of our movement."

In the middle of an impassioned explanation this week of why American support for the contras would endure, a Reagan Administration official stopped, sighed and said, "There's only so much we can do. It's their movement." The remark pointed up a problem that has plagued the Administration since it began to finance the contras: it can pay their bills and teach them how to use their weapons, but ultimately, it cannot unite them, control them or make them win.



Contra rebels eating at a base inside Honduras near the border with Nicaragua.

Gamma-Liaison/Paul Harkin

Rebels Need a Victory on Battlefield in Nicaragua

By STEPHEN KINZER

MANAGUA, Nicaragua

THE last months have not been kind to the contras, the United States-backed rebels fighting to end the rule of the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.

They have internal political problems, and problems with support in Washington. So the contras are badly in need of some good news, and for the time being, good news from the battlefield seems more likely than from Washington.

The contras have not launched a significant military offensive for two years, and they recognize that they must do so in the coming months if they hope to change their fortunes. At the beginning of this year, contra footsoldiers began infiltrating into Nicaragua from bases in Honduras. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra acknowledged in a speech last month that 6,000 of them are in the country, and some believe the true figure is higher. In the past, contras have fought largely in border areas. But this time, they apparently are making their way to the central part of the country, where military activity in and around Chontales province, several hundred miles east of the capital, is expected to increase.

"The Sandinistas have captured contras near the border who said they were under orders not to engage the enemy up there, but to wait until they joined up with units in Chontales," said a foreigner who has had access to Sandinista intelligence reports. The contras' battle schedule, like much of their planning, is dependent on developments in Washington. With the Congressional vote on new contra aid not expected until September, contra field commanders have time to assemble and deploy their troops.

Chontales is thought to be a good spot for the contras to fight because anti-Government sentiment there is strong, in an area where many of the people are ranchers and cowboys with a tradition of independence from the politicans in the capital. That sentiment is being fed by the sophisticated new contra radio station, Liberation Radio, which, after two months on the air, is already having a political impact.

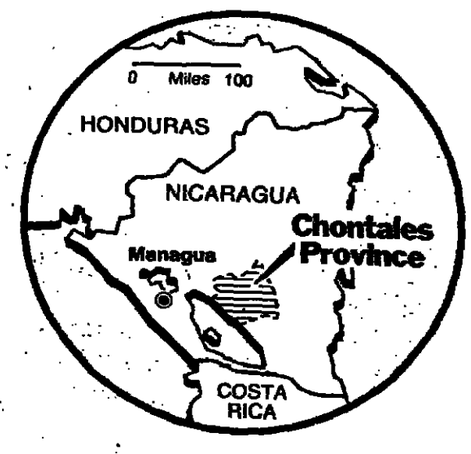
There is some outright sympathy for the contras in the region, but contra attacks on civilian targets in recent months have turned some people against them. The contra leaders hope that military successes on the ground will halt the growth of Congressional opposition in Washington. But in Managua, Sandinista leaders doubt the contras will be able to score important victories.

The Government still maintains an overwhelming military advantage — with 100,000 men in the regular army and trained reserves, plus a fleet of Soviet-made helicopters. The contra forces, at maximum estimate, have about 20,000 soldiers. And while public Sandinista rhetoric has not changed, some diplomats say they detect a new sense of confidence among Nicaragua's leaders these days.

"They don't say it outright, but for the first time, some of them are starting to think that they've made it through," said a South American ambassador last week. "They think the war is now coming to the point of being won. Of course, there is more fighting to come, but they are thinking that they only have to make it through a year and some months, and they will have survived Reagan."

An Opposition Petition

But the Sandinistas are taking no chances, and curbs on political opposition have not been eased. In an apparent warning, police broke up a March 8 rally sponsored by a coalition of non-Sandinista parties, and jailed 10 participants overnight. Wives and mothers of prisoners have been warned not to organize into an advocacy group, which the authorities fear could become a platform for attacks on the Government.



A nine-point proposal for new political freedoms signed by every significant opposition party has been studiously ignored. In opposition circles, there is still debate over the long-pondered question of how the Sandinistas would react to peace: Would they feel secure enough to restore full civil liberties, or would they crack down more harshly than ever?

The war is far from over, and the contras have some advantages on their side. They are better armed than ever, and their troops inside the country are being resupplied by clandestine air drops. They are known to have inflicted serious casualties on some Sandinista units. And with the country in a virtual economic coma, food is short and people are dissatisfied.

Despite these and other factors, however, the contras sometimes seem to be their own worst enemies. At the top, their leaders are divided irreconcilably between reformers who believe Nicaragua needs revolutionary changes and conservatives who want the country to return to a system something like what it had before the 1979 Sandinista takeover. And in the field, some units cannot stop shooting civilians, thus perpetuating the negative image with that the movement has had to live with. If the contras hope to win back some of their earlier supporters in Washington, they must not only fight more, but also fight differently.

Immigration Policy: The Struggle to Control Human Tides

New Law Makes Waves North and South

Mexico Fears the Loss of America as A Safety Valve

By LARRY ROHTER

MEXICO CITY

WITH just two months remaining before the main provisions of the new United States immigration law go into effect, Mexico is preparing for what many here fear will be a huge influx of returning workers. A tidal wave of reverse migration would strain public services and exacerbate the country's worst economic crisis in 50 years. No one knows exactly what to expect when penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens take effect June 1. There is "a climate of concern and uncertainty," said the Rev. Florencio Rigoni, secretary of the Roman Catholic Church's Episcopal Commission on Migration.

The questions begin with Mexico's inability to predict how many of its citizens will have to return. Estimates of the number of Mexicans in the United States illegally range upward from 1.5 million. While no reliable figures exist on how many of them will fail to qualify for permanent residency, said Martín Brito Hernández, the Mexican consul general in Chicago, 200,000 in the Midwest alone could be forced to leave.

The press here, traditionally suspicious of the United States, has raised the specter of large-scale expulsions, adding to the general nervousness. The Government, however, does not appear to take that likelihood seriously. In an interview with the official newspaper *El Nacional* in December, President Miguel de la Madrid said he thought "the greatest effect of the new law will not be caused by massive deportations of workers to Mexico, at least at levels significantly higher than the present."

What the President and other authorities do anticipate is a significant decrease in the number of people heading northward. United States employers are expected to try to stop hiring people without legal papers. Border surveillance has been tightened and the price of the trip has consequently gone up. Because its population is increasing rapidly, Mexico must create at least one million new jobs a year just to accommodate young workers entering the labor force. And since the start of the economic crisis in 1982, that goal has not been met.

As a result, the importance of the American economy as an escape valve for surplus labor has been growing. Mr. de la Madrid also said that "any reduction in the flow of migration toward the United States can be a serious element in the development of Mexico, since this factor has served as a mechanism of adjustment in regard to employment."

The most immediate effects are expected along the border. Jorge Bustamante, director of the College of the Northern Border in Tijuana, talks of temporary "floating populations" in Mexican border towns, people who will be without jobs, housing and money as they wait for developments on the American side. Already, the Catholic Church reports a doubling of "emergency cases" at its Migrant Assistance Centers in Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez and Matamoros. The church has issued an appeal for financial help on both sides of the border.

Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor has called for the coordination of state and federal authorities to assist "the border states, which may suffer from the phenomenon of re-immigration, with the labor force concentrating itself in the border strip." He announced a task force of officials from the Interior, Budget and Labor and Social Welfare Ministries. But an official said efforts had not advanced beyond "the planning and study stage."

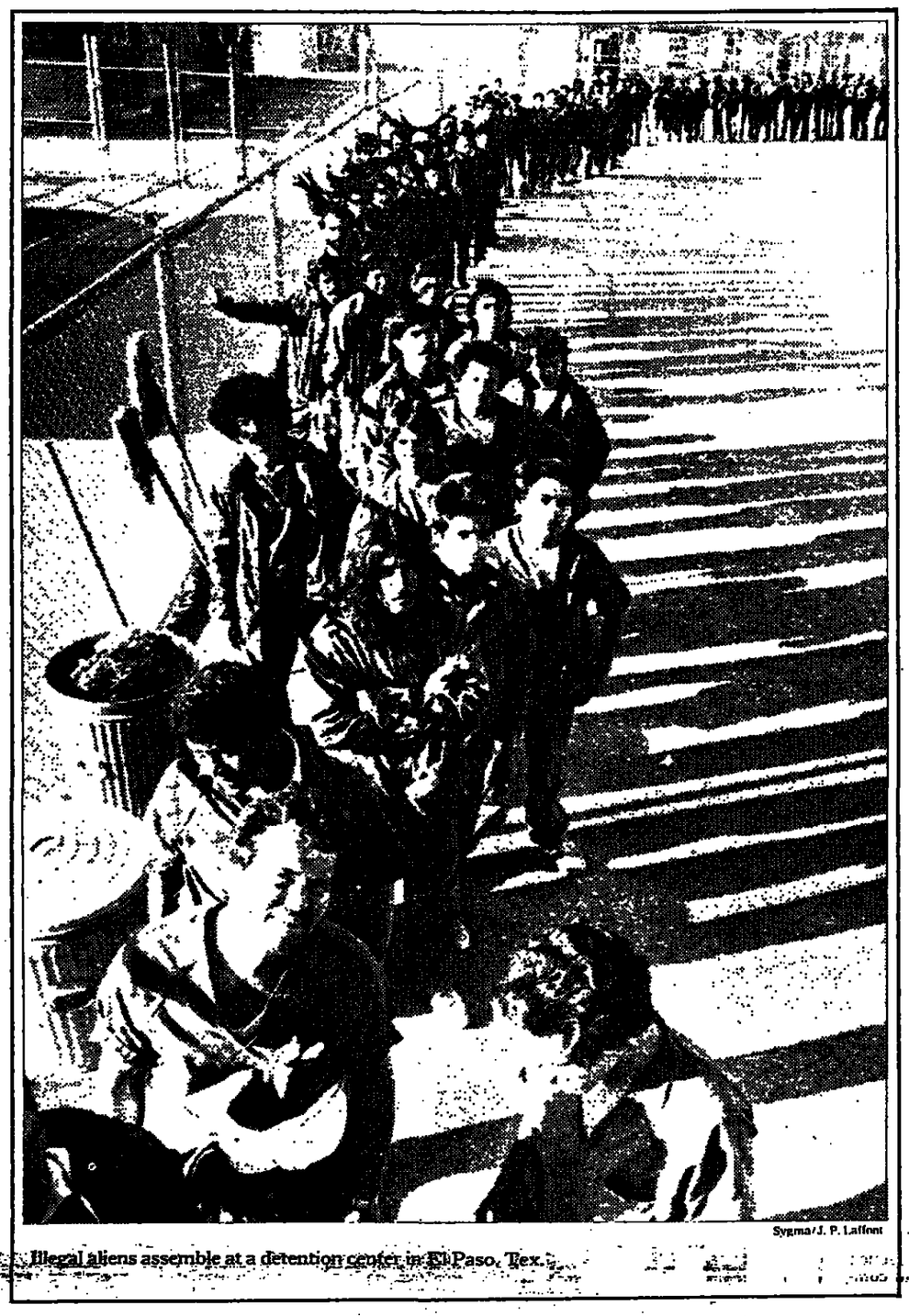


Some here believe that many returning farm workers may go back to their rural homes. Factory workers, however, are expected to head for cities such as Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey where they can use their skills. Both trends are likely to create pressure on housing, transportation and social services. Church leaders have renewed appeals for a program of rural development "so that the countryside can retain its people."

Other anticipated effects include a decrease in the millions of dollars in remittances sent home by workers in the United States. In southern states such as Guerrero and Michoacán, whole villages have come to rely on money from relatives working in the American Southwest. The money was spent in Mexico on construction of new homes, on vehicles and on consumer goods. In addition, many returning workers have complained of "extortion" by Mexican border police who strip them of money or goods after arbitrarily decreeing such items to be "contraband."

Because of the increased risks and costs involved in crossing the border, the type of migrant already seems to be changing. Studies by the College of the Northern Border indicate that those now leaving Mexico have "higher levels of income and skills" than in the past and that the so-called safety valve is turning into a "flight of human capital" at a time when Mexico sorely needs skilled workers to help lift the country out of its deep recession.

No one here, however, believes that the new law and stepped-up patrolling will halt the migratory flow altogether. "There are too many expectations on both sides of the border," Dr. Bustamante of the college said. "On the Mexican side there is the fear of a massive return. On the American side there is the illusion that the new law will put an end to the problem of undocumented workers. Both are exaggerated."



Sygma/J. P. Laffont

Illegal aliens assemble at a detention center in El Paso, Tex.

Court Ruling May Open Way for More Political Refugees

By ROBERT PEAR

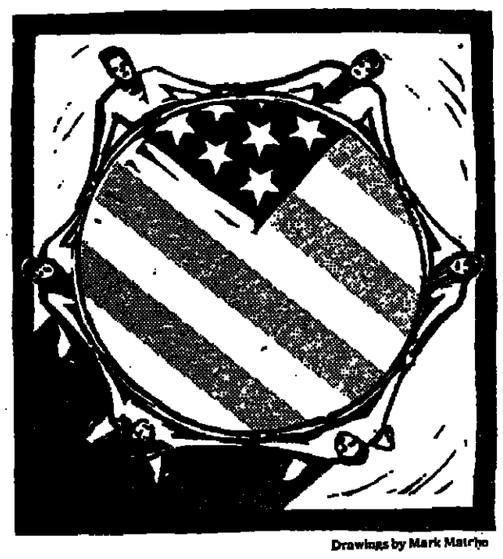
WASHINGTON

THE Supreme Court decides relatively few cases involving immigration, and in even fewer does it uphold the rights of aliens. But last week, aliens won a big victory as the High Court ruled that the Government must relax its standard for deciding if they are eligible for asylum.

Asylum, defined as a place of refuge, shelter or protection, is what thousands of people fleeing persecution seek in the United States. Under the Refugee Act of 1980, aliens may qualify if they have "a well-founded fear of persecution" in their homeland "on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion." Prior law, reflecting Cold War attitudes, explicitly favored refugees from Communist countries. The 1980 law was intended to eliminate ideological restrictions.

There has been a furious debate about whether the Reagan Administration has applied the standard in an evenhanded manner. Critics on the left and the right say the Administration tailors its decisions on asylum to fit foreign policy goals or ideological preconceptions. Liberals say the Immigration and Naturalization Service has looked unfavorably on applications from Salvadorans because El Salvador is an ally. Conservatives complain bitterly about rejections of Poles and other Eastern Europeans.

Even as President Reagan has denounced the Sandinista Government, the immigration service has rejected thousands of Nicaraguans, saying they could not show that they would be singled out for persecution at home. The Supreme Court decision involved a 38-year-old Nicaraguan who said she faced torture because of her brother's political activities. The Administration had argued that aliens must demonstrate "a clear probability of persecution" to qualify for asylum. But the Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, said the "plain language" of the 1980 law indicated that Congress had established a "more generous" standard.



Drawings by Mark Matcho

An alien may be eligible for asylum if he can show that "persecution is a reasonable possibility," Associate Justice John Paul Stevens suggested in the majority opinion. A person with "a 10 percent chance of being shot, tortured or otherwise persecuted" might qualify, he added. Since the statutory test is "a well-founded fear of persecution," the alien's "subjective mental state" is a key factor, Justice Stevens said, but the standard will be given "concrete meaning" only as the Government rules on individual cases.

Gilbert Paul Carrasco, associate director of migration and refugee services for the United States Catholic Conference, said it will now be "easier for aliens to prove their eligibility for asylum." He predicted increases in applications for asylum and in numbers approved, because "the Court has sent a clear message." Paul W. Schmidt, acting general counsel of the immigration service, said thousands of people, "virtually everybody who has had asylum denied and is still in this country, will file a motion to have his or her case reopened and reconsidered under the new standard." But Verne Jervis, an immigration service spokesman, predicted that most aliens still will not qualify because they cannot show a well-founded fear of persecution.

A recent study for Congress by the General Accounting Office said that only 2 percent of aliens denied asylum were actually deported from the United States. Some are waiting for hearings before immigration judges, and many are in an "uncertain status"; there was no evidence they had left the country. The immigration service does not have the money or personnel to locate and deport them. The Government received 18,889 applications for asylum last year, granted 3,359 and denied 7,882. Some are pending. The G.A.O. found a much higher approval rate for some countries, such as Iran and Poland, than for others, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua. The Government, it noted, "generally does not document the *reasons why applications are approved or denied.*"

While approval rates may rise as a result of the Supreme Court decision, aliens fearing persecution will still not have an absolute right to asylum. For, as the Court said, "the Attorney General is not required to grant asylum to everyone" who passes the statutory test for eligibility. Under the 1980 law, the decision is subject to "the discretion of the Attorney General." Mr. Schmidt said people who met the standard could be rejected if, for example, they used fraudulent documents to get to this country.

Wade J. Henderson of the American Civil Liberties Union said that "from a symbolic point of view, the decision is a significant victory for human rights advocates, civil libertarians and workers in the sanctuary movement," who assist immigrants from Central America. "In practical terms, it will not be a panacea because the Attorney General retains discretion to decide when asylum should be granted." He urged Congress to pass legislation temporarily suspending the deportation of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans while the G.A.O. studies conditions in their countries. Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona and Representative Joe Moakley of Massachusetts, both Democrats, have championed such legislation. The Administration strongly opposes it, contending that many of the intended beneficiaries are not victims of persecution but "economic migrants" seeking a better life.

In Canada, New Immigrants Arouse Ethnic Tensions

By JOHN F. BURNS

OTTAWA

WHEN the Canadian Government moved last month to head off a rush of self-proclaimed refugees arriving at the country's airports and border posts, many of them Central Americans coming from the United States, it set off a highly charged debate.

Organizations that assist new arrivals used phrases like "a black mark," "immoral and irresponsible" and "a rejection of everything the country stands for" in criticizing Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard's actions. But radio stations from Halifax to Vancouver were swamped with approving calls, some couched in blatantly racist language.

It seemed like a rite of passage for a country facing an issue that the United States has wrestled with for years. Many Canadians base their sense of nationhood in perceived distinctions from their southern neighbor — Canada's low rates of crime and urban decay, enviable systems of public schooling and medical care, and the absence, hitherto, of major racial problems. Looking south, the tendency has been to think that righteousness or good fortune has reserved for Canadians a less blighted quality of life.

Lately that confidence has been shaken, as demonstrated in the refugee controversy and a wider debate over immigration. Since a major overhaul of the immigration laws in 1967, wholesale change has occurred, altering the nature of the country in ways that many long-established Canadians resent.

In Vancouver department stores, Calgary restaurants and Toronto shopping arcades, the evidence is plain. A country that was overwhelmingly white and middle class is evolving into a multiracial society. People born in Asia, South America or the Caribbean, more than 50 percent of the immigrants in recent years, have little attachment to old European ties. What's more, many of them look to the United States, not as a warning of how things could deteriorate, but as a social and political ideal.

The battle has now been joined over a refugee issue that, until recently, stirred little debate. The 60,000 Hungarians and 40,000 Czechoslovaks who arrived since the late 1940's were mostly middle class, many from the intelligentsia, and they were widely welcomed for their talent and flair.

Matters began to change in the 1970's, when the Vietnamese "boat people" arrived, the first of a tide of more than 100,000 Asians in a decade. Until last year, there was little to compare with the heavy influx from Central and South America to the United States. Immigration controls saw to it that many of the Hispanic people who did arrive were readily able to make new lives.

In 1980, Canada accepted barely 1,600 refugees, but the numbers increased sharply as political tensions in Latin America worsened; more than 18,000 were registered last year. But it was not until President Reagan signed the new immigration law in November that the issue came to a head.

Tightening Regulations

Tough new penalties facing American employers who hire illegal aliens propelled more than 6,000 people northward to Canada in the first six weeks of this year. Last month, the Government stanched the tide by tightening regulations and no longer permitting many of the people arriving to gain temporary entry and work permits while their claims for refugee status were reviewed.

A backup at border posts developed as Canadian officials questioned the new arrivals and sent them back to await rulings in church basements and similar refuges in nearby American towns. Front-page newspaper photographs showed families from El Salvador and Guatemala, some with as many as 10 children, who were said to have little English or formal schooling. Waiters from Chicago, laborers from El Paso, office cleaners from New York told stories of



the repression facing them if they were sent back to their original countries.

The Canadian Government promised that a new immigration law this spring would take account of its critics' concerns for the would-be immigrants. But the case for compassion was not helped by some widely publicized abuses. In Montreal, dozens of Turks refused an offer of dormitory accommodations and demanded Government-paid accommodations in expensive hotels. And a shipload of Tamils found in lifeboats off the East Coast aroused misgivings when officials discovered that they had embarked in West Germany, not India as they claimed.

The Government says it is planning a publicity campaign to remind Canadians of the economic and cultural riches brought here by immigrants. And regardless of the refugee dispute, Mr. Bouchard, the Immigration Minister, has said that the country, with a population of 26.5 million and a natural growth rate of close to zero, will need new generations of immigrants. But who they will be, and how they will affect the country's culture, seems certain to remain a matter of contentious debate.

'A National Crusade': Where Are We Now?

In Reagan's Drug War, Congress Has The Big Guns

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

WASHINGTON

It was to be, in President Reagan's words, "a national crusade against drugs, a sustained, relentless effort to rid America of this scourge by mobilizing every segment of our society against drug abuse." Now Congress is threatening to take Mr. Reagan at his word.

Urine testing, an antidrug measure that the Administration strongly favors, would be extended to millions of workers on airlines, railroads, buses and trucks under a bill swiftly approved last week in a 19-to-1 vote of the Senate Commerce Committee. Though a provision requiring random testing faces strong opposition and, if it passes, certain challenges in the courts, several senators said they shared the Administration view that such tests are the "only real deterrent" to drug use.

But legislators also plan to press for a tactic less welcome at the White House this year: spending money.

Last year, before the November elections, Congress approved $3.96 billion in new spending for drug eradication, interdiction, rehabilitation, treatment and education. This year the President proposed spending $3.03 billion, a reduction of more than $900 million. To achieve the cut, he proposed virtually eliminating a Justice Department program for assistance to state and local law-enforcement agencies and nearly halving spending for education and treatment.

Numerous Republicans, as well as Democrats, are not only disturbed that the President wants to reduce Federal antidrug spending in 1988, they also are perplexed that the Administration seems to be undercutting programs that have broad support around the nation.

"Cities of all sizes, in all regions, are engaged in a war against inner-city pushers and international traffickers, and we are losing," Joseph P. Riley, the mayor of Charleston, S.C., said last week. Mr. Riley, president of the United States Conference of Mayors, was one of 50 mayors, police chiefs and other officials from 25 Eastern cities who met in Miami last week to discuss new ways of dealing with the drug problems.

Even some Administration officials were dismayed at the proposed cuts, especially in light of last year's rhetoric. "This has foolishly placed the Administration in a ridiculous posture," said one Education Department official, who said the cuts were made by the Office of Management and Budget in its efforts to reduce the deficit, as mandated by law.

Some Republicans on Capitol Hill blame the handling of the drug issue on the White House's preoccupation late last year with the escalating Iran-contra affair. "Look at that White House, look at that disarray," said one key Republican legislative aide. "This is just another example. It's a mystery how the President's people put together their budget."

Such Administration spokesmen as Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d defend the cuts. The critics of the 1988 budget, Mr. Meese said in a speech in January, are "mistakenly or deliberately misrepresenting the facts" that some of the money appropriated last year was to be used for one-time capital expenditures, such as helicopters, for state and local law-enforcement agencies; some was for "start-up" assistance to help municipalities begin education programs. He said that "the proper Federal role in combating drugs has received continually increasing support" since Mr. Reagan took office.

But Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican who is a member of the Appropriations panel on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, said, "We're going to get the major share of these cuts restored." Mr. D'Amato and others said they would focus on restoring money for several key programs:



The New York Times/Arthur Bonner

Harvesting opium in Afghanistan.

¶Federal spending for drug law enforcement in this fiscal year reached $3.048 billion. The Administration has proposed spending $2.468 billion in the fiscal year 1988, a reduction of $580 million.

¶Assistance for state and local enforcement efforts would drop from $238 million to $5 million under the Reagan budget.

¶Funds for Customs Service drug law enforcement would drop from $553 million to $425 million.

¶Spending for antidrug education would fall from $200 million to $100 million.

¶Expenditures to prevent drug abuse would be cut by $184 million, from $505 million to $321 million.

¶Treatment programs for drug users would be reduced by $211 million, from $455 million to $244 million.

It is unclear if the White House will fight Congress on the issue. But several Administration officials said that they doubt President Reagan's aides would risk compounding the embarrassment of having sought cuts by fighting Congressional efforts to restore spending.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, the Manhattan Democrat who heads the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, said, "The recent events clearly displayed publicly what many of us knew privately: The President does not focus on serious, complex matters, and it could be the President seriously believes that comic books and slogans like 'Just Say No' will win this. It won't."



Photoreporters/Leo Hetzel

Southwest Asian heroin trail

Selling price of one kilogram of pure heroin (or equivalent)

Farmer
(Pakistan/Afghanistan)
$750-$1,000
(10 kilogram opium)

Opium merchant
(Pakistan)
$1,000-$1,200
(10 kilogram opium)

Morphine base distributor
(Turkey)
$3,500-$5,000
(1 kilogram morphine base)

Heroin lab operator
(Turkey, Lebanon, Syria)
$8,000-$15,000
Purity: 60-90%

Heroin lab operator
(Pakistan/Afghanistan)
Injectable: $4,500-$7,000
Purity: 70-90%
Smokeable: $1,500-$3,000
Purity: 40-60%

Major distributor
(Europe)
$35,000-$65,000
Purity: 50-70%

Major U.S. distributor
$90,000-$200,000
Purity: 70-90%

Mid-level distributor
(Europe)
$170,000-$250.000
Purity: 30-50%

Mid-level U.S. distributor
$200,000-$300,000
Purity: 40-60%

Street dealer
(Europe)
$500,000-$1.2 million
Purity: 4-7%

Street dealer
(U.S. average)
$1.2-$1.3 million
Purity: 6%

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

Colombian cocaine route

Selling price of one kilogram of cocaine

Coca leaves
Not marketed

Coca paste
Not marketed

Cocaine base dealer
1 kilogram cocaine base
$2,000-$3,200

Trafficker/exporter
1 kilogram cocaine
$4,200-$6,000

U.S. market wholesaler
(Miami)
$13,000-$2[illegible]00
Purity: 85-9[illegible]

U.S. market wholesaler
(U.S. average)
$20,000-$40,000
Purity: 85-95%

U.S. market wholesaler
(New York)
$16,000-$25,000
Purity: 85-95%

U.S. street dealer
1 gram cocaine
$80-$120
Purity: 40-45%
1 kilogram cocaine
$80,000-$120,000
Purity: 40-45%

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

New Voice And Visibility For D.E.A. In New York

By PETER KERR

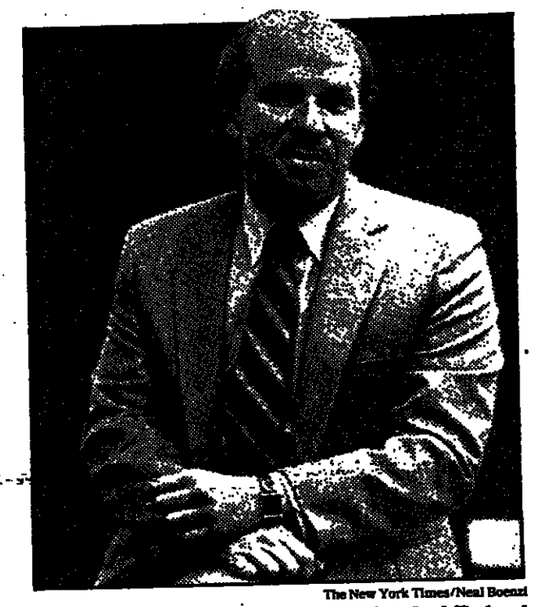
As he stood before camera crews and reporters at Kennedy Airport, the top Federal drug agent in New York summed up in a sentance the complex case of airline workers charged last week with smuggling cocaine: "These people are the system and the system was corrupted."

It was hardly the first time that one of Robert M. Stutman's well-sculpted quotes and antidrug operations had made it onto newspapers' front pages and the television evening news. Since he took over the New York office of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration 18 months ago, Mr. Stutman has given a new voice and new visibility to the agency charged with spearheading the nation's battle against drugs.

With support from Washington, he has rearranged Federal drug enforcement priorities here: The prime target is now the city's giant cocaine industry and its distributors on the streets of poor neighborhoods, rather than heroin, a drug that seems to be declining in popularity. He was a leader in the tactic, now increasingly in use nationwide, of putting pressure on those who use drugs as well as those who supply them.

Mr. Stutman also emphasizes public speaking and giving time to the news media, unlike most Federal drug agents, who for decades have believed that their role of penetrating the dark netherworld of drug traffickers would be better served if they avoided the spotlight.

The Drug Enforcement Administration, in fact, with a mere 2,500 agents around the world, has never had the respect, funding or recognition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In its earliest incarnation, as the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the drug agency had a reputation for poor organization. In New York in the 1960's, it was the subject of several major major corruption cases. Since 1982 the head of the agency, now John C. Lawn, has had to answer to the director of the F.B.I.



The New York Times/Neal Boenzi

Robert M. Stutman, highly visible head of Federal antidrug agency in New York.

"Before Robert Stutman decided to tell the world that D.E.A. exists, D.E.A. just lived in the F.B.I's shadow," said Charles A. Rose, an assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District who supervises drug cases. "He is of a newer generation of agent who realizes that education is a big part of fighting the drug wars. He takes a lawyerly approach, that neither he nor anyone else wants to live in a police state, and that education is one of the best tools we have."

All of this seems like showmanship to some drug agents in New York who privately snicker at Mr. Stutman's highly exuberant style and have dubbed their boss "Captain Video." For example, it was Mr. Stutman who had the idea of sending Senator Alphonse M. D'Amato and a leather-jacketed United States Attorney Rudolf Guiliani into Washington Heights last year to buy crack, underscoring the blatancy of the drug-dealing there.

Some law-enforcement officials suggest that Mr. Stutman, a Brown graduate and a 22-year veteran of the agency, has higher political ambitions. But Mr. Stutman says his approach to the job is justified by results.

"We made a management decision that D.E.A. would get involved in other issues besides law enforcement — in education, treatment and in working with community groups," Mr. Stutman said. "A great deal of what we do now is complex conspiracy work dealing with people who do are not criminals, including bank executives, airline executives and others.

It is important that they know who we are and that we are not some kind of secret C.I.A. organization for drugs." The help of banks, for example, is needed in money-laundering investigations; Pan American Airways cooperated in the inquiry that led to the arrest last week of 40 employees of three airlines, employees who are accused of using their knowledge of airline procedures to smuggle large suitcases filled with cocaine into this country from Brazil.

When the 44-year-old Mr. Stutman, the former head of the drug agency's Boston office, took command of more than 300 Federal agents and New York City and state police officers, he directed them to stop concentrating almost exclusively on large heroin-trafficking organizations. The problem that deserved more attention, he argued, was cocaine. His investigators were directed to attack both the sophisticated smugglers bringing cocaine in from South America and some of the small-time criminals cooking the white powder into crack and selling it on street corners.

It was also Mr. Stutman who last year orchestrated the seizure of drug buyers' cars under Federal law, to stem the wave of suburban users coming to buy drugs in New York. The strategy was praised by community groups and copied in several other cities.

In 1986, arrests by D.E.A. agents in New York jumped more than 77 percent over the previous year, and seizures of cocaine nearly doubled, a sign of both the agents' effectiveness and the size of the problem. More important perhaps, Mr. Stutman has won unusually high marks from experts who have watched government's losing battle against drugs in New York for years. Said Ronald Goldstock, director of the state's Organized Crime Task Force, "The job they've been doing is extraordinarily good."

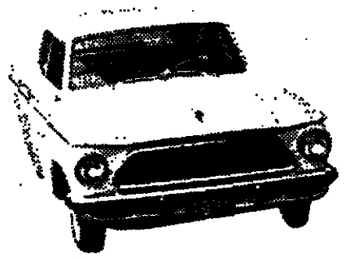
A.M.C.'s Classics and Clunkers

By KYLE CRICHTON

ROSS K. BAKER, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, describes them as the ones who "pioneered in the wearing of double-knit suits, wore white business socks and admired Ezra Taft Benson, Eisenhower's Agriculture Secretary." To Grayden Carter, co-editor of Spy Magazine, they were "the geeky guys, guys who thought of themselves as being 'hep,' and who wore short-sleeved shirts with pencil-holders." Benjamin Stein, a Los Angeles lawyer, remembers them as "the guys who, when everyone else was listening to Elvis, they were listening to Mahler."

Today they would be called nerds; back then they were called squares. And, self-styled historians of the social scene say, there was a better than average chance that they drove American Motors Corporation cars.

Clearly, the Chrysler Corporation, which bought Renault's 46 percent stake in A.M.C. last week and said it would bid for the rest, has not acquired a company famed for its fashion sense. In fact, ever since 1954, when A.M.C. arose from the merged remains of two renowned losers, Nash-Kelvinator and the Hudson Motorcar Company, it has struggled with a seemingly unshakable identification with all that is unfashionable and laughable.



1961 Rambler American

From its tiny Metropolitan, a two-seat oddity that some people swear (incorrectly) was made only in turquoise, to the plodding, anonymous Rambler, to the self-consciously youth-oriented Marlin, to the truncated Gremlin, to the squat, frog-shaped Pacer, A.M.C.'s cars always seemed to miss the beat — a fact that may help explain why the company has been unable to maintain its independence.

"A.M.C. was always way ahead or way behind," said Darryl Salisbury, president of the American Motors Club in Ypsilanti, Mich., an association of owners of A.M.C. cars.

To Mr. Carter, the problem was spatial as well as temporal. "The cars always seemed wider than they were long," he said. "And they were studiously obsolete the moment they were introduced."

It is not that A.M.C. has had no success stories. The company scored hits with the 1968 Javelin and AMX, which competed strongly with the Mustang and the "muscle cars," like the Chevrolet Super Sport. And even the oddball Gremlin, introduced on April Fool's Day, 1970, sold more than 650,000 units through the years and became, with the Jeep (see box), one of A.M.C.'s few strong sellers of the decade. The company even tried to capitalize on the Gremlin's funny, chopped-off look in its ads (in which a gas station attendant said, "Nice car, but where's the other half?").

Still, A.M.C. is almost never remembered for its hits, and is almost universally ridiculed for its failures. "The Albanian Revolutionary Front, or ARF, had more bravura than A.M.C.," said humorist Roy Blount Jr.

The question is why? Why was it so hard for A.M.C. to cast off its square image?

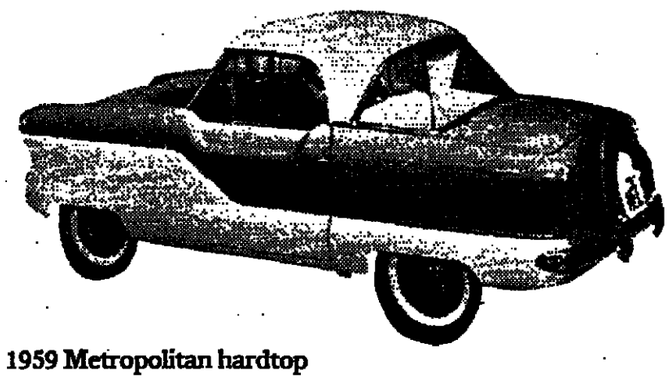
TOO many analysts, the answers, such as they are, revolve around one man — George Romney, president and chairman of A.M.C. from 1954 to 1962. Mr. Romney went on to fame as the Governor of Michigan and a Presidential candidate who said he was "brainwashed" by the military on a tour of Southeast Asia. But before that he instituted a line of dull cars that branded the company as terminally boring. "I always equate A.M.C. and dumb cars with George Romney, the Middle America sort of guy," said James A. Torrey, a Manhattan stockbroker who owns a vintage 1961 Metropolitan.

The A.M.C. that Mr. Romney inherited had more than its share of fancy cars that buyers in those days seemed to snap up. There was the unforgettable 1957 Hudson Hornet, which could match chrome and fins with the gaudiest the Big Three had to offer. And, of course, there was the Metropolitan.

The Metro, or Met, was the brainchild of George W. Mason, the former head of Nash-Kelvinator who died soon after A.M.C. was created. Mr. Mason, at about 6 feet 2 and roughly 300 pounds, could scarcely have sampled the car's joys for anything lengthier than a photo opportunity.

Metros have been compared to a variety of animate and inanimate objects, from a piglet to a pinball machine to, in the words of Mr. Torrey, "an antique, claw-footed bathtub." Perhaps the most apt description was provided by James Valentine, who makes a full-time business in North Hollywood, Calif., of restoring Metros and manufacturing parts for them: "They look like bumper cars at the amusement park."

Whatever, the 15,000 that remain from the nearly 100,000 marketed between 1954 and 1962, have long since become collectors' items. Originally sold for $1,400, they fetch as much as $12,000 in mint condition today, and one sold in Tokyo last year for $22,000. They were made in four color combinations: black, red, yellow and turquoise on white.



1959 Metropolitan hardtop

Despite its steady, if unspectacular, sales the Metro was neglected in Mr. Romney's A.M.C., where the stodgy, sensible Rambler Classic ruled the roost. The model's demise in 1962 was hardly noticed, since the company was then enjoying some of its strongest years. Propelled by its strength in the compact market, A.M.C. emerged from the 1950's in excellent financial health. Indeed, in 1960, A.M.C.'s peak year, it commanded a 7.5 percent share of the domestic market, passed $1 billion in sales and recorded a $48 million profit.

But even then, the factors that would undermine A.M.C. were at work. The Volkswagen Beetle siphoned off the "non conformist" market that the Metro and other A.M.C. models had appealed to. And A.M.C.'s success with compacts persuaded the Big Three to jump into the market as well. In short order, small cars such as the Ford Falcon and the Chevrolet Nova were eating heavily into the sales of the Classic and other A.M.C. compacts. By 1973, when the oil embargo increased the American appetite for small cars, A.M.C. was losing so much money that it could not fight to regain its share.

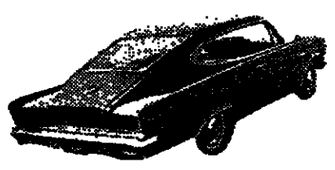
Another major problem was that Mr. Romney's successors tried to make A.M.C. a full-line producer, offering the luxury Ambassador, various convertibles and a variety of engine options. A.M.C. never really recovered from this decision, losing more than $100 million between 1966 and 1971. With the exception of the Javelin and AMX, its cars had no appeal for young buyers and only limited appeal to adults.

IN ITS growing desperation in the 1960's, A.M.C. tried hard to succeed by being different, often with comical results. "We always had to make a statement, produce cars that had some individuality," said Richard Teague, vice president for design from 1964 to 1985.

The Marlin, for example, introduced in 1965, was different indeed. A "sporty fastback concept combined with roominess and comfort," as a company news release of the time put it, the Marlin was built to compete with the Dodge Charger, a car that was capturing the imagination of many Americans. Unfortunately, according to Mr. Teague, technical and financial considerations forced the company to put the Marlin on a 112-inch wheelbase, rather than the original 106, which gave it an overstretched look.

A.M.C. sold slightly fewer than 18,000 Marlins. Unlike Metros, Marlins have not kept much of a following. Mark Greener, president of the 25-member Marlin Club of America in Curtice, Ohio, somewhat defensively says that a Marlin in reasonable condition today would sell for around $3,000, about the original price.

Mr. Greener, who identifies himself as "just another Marlin nut," owns a special edition "Tahiti Show Car," with "wild blue metallic paint, an interior South Seas floral design of greens, blues and so on, with rhinestones and extra cowhide leather, in blue, for the edges of the seats."



1965 Marlin

The Pacer, introduced in 1975, is perhaps the best known of A.M.C.'s different designs. Conceived before the energy crisis but produced two years after it, the Pacer was, as Mr. Carter suggested, obsolete the moment it was introduced. Originally, it was to be narrower, 400 to 500 pounds lighter and equipped with a Wankel rotary engine. But the Wankel never really worked out, and A.M.C. was forced to fit the Pacer with its classic 232-cubic-inch V-6. This was a workhorse engine that was not only bulky, but worked in conjunction with equally bulky components — all of which added up to an awkward design and decreased fuel efficiency. Also, Mr. Teague said, the car's body was widened further to accommodate new Government standards for withstanding an impact from the side.

The result, according to Peter Hutchinson, the publisher of PC Resource Magazine, in Peterborough, N.H., and a former Pacer owner, was



1975 Pacer X

a car that "In no way resembled a Porsche." Although "it looked like a real car from the front," Mr. Hutchinson said, "from the back, it looked like a flying saucer."

While it lasted barely more than two years, however, the Pacer sold a respectable 265,000 units, according to Mr. Teague. "There is no way you could characterize the Pacer as a disaster," he said.

Many of the former A.M.C. cars — and the 'squares' who bought them — might be far from disasters today. And that is a final irony, as Mr. Carter of Spy Magazine explained. The Metropolitans, Marlins and Pacers, as well as the guys with skinny necks and glasses who drove them, "would be incredibly retro hip today," Mr. Carter observed. In other words, that guy who preferred Mahler to Elvis may actually have been Elvis — Elvis Costello, that is. ■

FROM THE G.I. TO THE YUPPIE **THE JEEP ROLLS ON**

American Motors may have turned out some clunkers in its day, but when it bought Kaiser Jeep in 1970, it hit the high road.

"A macho-chic machine" is what Time magazine called the Jeep about a decade ago, and the image still persists. President Reagan keeps two Jeeps at his Santa Barbara ranch. Across the country in New York, John Monninger, general manager of Manhattan AMC Jeep/Renault, says the list of customers buying Jeeps "reads like 'Who's Who.' "

A.M.C.'s Jeep revenues have been climbing for years. In 1986, sales in the United States topped 207,000 units, up from about 63,000 five years earlier. The fact is, Jeeps have helped to keep A.M.C. from skidding off the road altogether: These days, they account for about 70 percent of the car maker's sales.

The Jeep's ability to survive the battles for market share should come as no surprise. Its ancestors, after all, have literally been through wars.

Today's Jeep traces its roots to the years after World War I, when the United States Army decided to replace its reconnaissance motorcyle. After a couple of decades of experimentation, the Army, spurred by Hitler's 1939 invasion of Poland, got serious. It divided its orders for test models among three companies: American Bantam in Butler, Pa.; Ford Motor in Detroit; and Willys-Overland in Toledo, Ohio, the predecessor of Kaiser Jeep.

The Army ultimately picked a design based mostly on the Willys blueprint. Willys won the contract for the full fleet, after it came in with the lowest bid: $738.74 for each vehicle. (Ford supplied some of the vehicles, too, after agreeing to produce its models in accordance with Willys blueprints.)

This smallest of Army trucks immediately picked up its share of nicknames. There was the Peep, the Blitz Buggy, the Panzer Killer. But the one that has stuck with the quarter-ton, four-wheel-drive conveyance was Jeep. Some historians say the term evolved from G.P., for general purpose vehicle. Others say it honored a popular character by the same name in the 1930's Popeye comic-strip created by E. C. Segar.

Whatever they called it, G.I.'s formed strong attachments to their jeeps during World War II. Only 4 feet high and 11 feet long, the squat, square truck was mobile, rugged and versatile. Soldiers played cards on its flat snout and sometimes raced its motor to get the radiator water hot enough for a shave in the field. A famous Bill Mauldin cartoon showed a soldier ending a disabled jeep's suffering by reluctantly shooting its hood.

It wasn't just G.I.'s who loved jeeps. The Army's Infantry Journal reported that the tough little truck could "go places where tankers quit and birds turned back exhausted." In 1943, the Marine Corps actually awarded a Purple Heart to a Jeep "wounded" on Guadalcanal's Lunga Beach. Wrote war correspondent Ernie Pyle: "Good Lord, I don't think we could continue the war without the Jeep."



Culver Pictures

F.D.R. rides a Jeep in the Crimea.

When the war ended, Willys set about building an improved military Jeep that eventually saw action in Korea. It also brought out civilian Jeeps — pickup trucks and sports models that sold only modestly in the 1950's and 1960's. During that period, Henry J. Kaiser bought Willys-Overland and changed its name to Kaiser Jeep.

In 1970, when American Motors bought Kaiser Jeep and turned it into the Jeep Corporation, it also registered the Jeep name. It spun off its military production into AM General, which the LTV Corporation acquired in 1983.

The Army stopped buying Jeeps in 1982 — after purchasing more than a million — in favor of AM General's Hum-Vee vehicle, which the Army says provides better launching for its new weapons systems. But civilians are buying more Jeeps — and Jeep-like competitors — than ever. "Yuppies are looking for something expressive, fun and versatile," said Don Sherman, editor of Car and Driver. "These are great anti-boredom vehicles."

But even the Jeep is not problem-free. Pending lawsuits about rollover accidents involving some CJ models (discontinued last year) contain claims for a total of $1.9 billion. And, although Jeep "is still the name for off-road and recreational vehicles," said Richard Teague, a former A.M.C. vice president who recently worked as a design consultant for the company, the competition — especially from Japan — is heating up. "Three years down the road," he said, "today's rivalries will look like a tea party." *DEBORAH STEAD*



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The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS



Institutional Investor

Nahum Vaskevitch

The insider scandal broadened internationally with the S.E.C.'s accusation that the head of Merrill Lynch's international mergers department and an Israeli investor made $4 million in illegal insider profits. The S.E.C. said Nahum Vaskevitch, who was based in London and was dismissed by Merrill Lynch after the charges were brought, tipped off David Sofer to pending deals. The widening of the scandal surprised few people, especially in light of an S.E.C. report that showed sharp rises in the stock prices of hundreds of takeover targets before the deals were made public. The implication, some analysts said, is that insider trading is so pervasive as to be part of normal business on Wall Street.

Chrysler will buy American Motors for $1.5 billion in a stunning move. The coup in Chrysler's purchase of the 46 percent of A.M.C. held by Renault is all the more remarkable in view of Chrysler's near bankruptcy just a few years ago. A.M.C., always a poor cousin in the American automotive industry, has been struggling to survive amid the rush of imports.

Producer prices rose just one-tenth of 1 percent in February, a much better performance than January's six-tenths of 1 percent increase. Gasoline prices were up modestly, but food costs were down. ... Industrial production rose five-tenths of 1 percent in February, a bit better than analysts had expected and far better than January's one-tenth of 1 percent increase. But analysts were divided on whether the improvement signaled a turnaround. ... Business sales dropped 4.5 percent in January, the biggest fall ever, and inventories rose nine-tenths of 1 percent. The inventory to sales ratio soared to 1.38, from 1.31. ... Retail sales rose a strong 4.1 percent in February, thanks to a rebound in auto sales after a January slump.



A trade bill with few teeth advanced in the House. The bill requires the President to retaliate against trade practices deemed to be unfair, but leaves it to the President on how to retaliate, and also offers some loopholes. The House, under pressure from the White House, has been moving away from the strong protectionist feelings that pervaded Congress as the trade gap increased, but analysts said the members did not want to appear to be unresponsive to the problems of American industries.

Stocks were mixed. The Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 2,258.66, down 21.57, although other indicators gained.

Telephone charges would rise by $1.50 a month over two years in a compromise between the F.C.C. and state utility regulators. The access charge, first instituted two years ago and now $2 a month, is intended to shift the cost of local telephone service to local users.

Citicorp may downgrade the status of $3.9 billion in loans to Brazil. By designating the loans as delinquent Citicorp, Brazil's largest bank creditor, would risk a big reduction in its earnings. But the move could also put pressure on Brazil to more earnestly seek better terms on its debt.

Fujitsu's bid for Fairchild Semiconductor should not go through because it would further weaken the American chip industry and could worsen the trade gap with Japan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said.

A former Paine Webber broker was indicted for helping customers at the brokerage conceal funds in their accounts to avoid reporting the money to the I.R.S. Gary D. Eder thus produced more commissions for the firm and himself, regulators said.

Harper & Row received two friendly merger offers. A lawyer and editor, Theodore L. Cross, offered $34 a share, or $190 million, but that was topped by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, another book publisher, which offered $220 million. Analysts said Harper would have a hard time refusing the Harcourt bid.

American Express will offer an installment credit card with a 13.5 percent annual rate, far below that being charged on most bank credit cards.

Carl C. Icahn appeared stymied in his bid for USAir after a Federal court prohibited him from increasing his 15 percent stake in the airline pending a hearing next week. In the meantime, USAir is trying to get enough support to complete its purchase of Piedmont, which would effectively block Mr. Icahn.

The Hafts are seeking to buy Supermarkets General, the parent of the Pathmark and Purity Supreme food and drug stores, for $1.62 billion.

Volkswagen could lose up to $259 million in what it said was a foreign exchange fraud. It fired most of its foreign exchange unit. VW officials said its computers had been used to trade in foreign currency options.

Sharp curbs on commercial banks were approved by a Senate panel, but the bill faces strong opposition from the banking industry. The bill would prohibit regulators from giving commercial banks new insurance, real estate and securities powers for a year.

Donald Trump succeeded in his bid for a third Atlantic City casino, agreeing to buy 73 percent of Resorts International for $79 million. And Martin T. Sosnoff made a tender offer for Caesars World, but Caesars asked shareholders to reject the bid.

Miscellanea. The Commerce Department is expected to approve the sale of some computers to Iran. ... France is opening ownership in its brokerages to foreigners. ... The Houston Chronicle was sold to Hearst for $400 million. ... Taft Broadcasting rejected a $1.43 billion bid from Dudley S. Taft. *MERRILL PERLMAN*

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MARCH 13, 1987
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Am Mot	32,919,700	4¼	+ ¾
Det Ed	12,076,500	17½	– ⅛
Caesar	11,756,500	29¾	+ 4⅞
Sup Mk	11,639,400	43¼	+ 8⅛
AT&T	11,261,400	23⅜	...
Occi Pet	10,453,700	31	+ ⅛
IBM	9,581,200	144⅞	+ 5½
Phil Pet	8,166,700	14⅛	+ ⅜
USFG	7,434,100	47⅛	+ 1⅜
Pac G E	7,172,300	24½	– 1
Aigint	6,794,400	24¼	+ 8⅞
Am Exp	6,734,400	77½	– 3
Coca Cl	6,266,200	47⅛	+ 1
Compaq	5,675,600	29	– 2
E Kodk	5,215,400	75⅛	– 1⅝

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,007	1,193
Declines	930	767
Total Issues	2,195	2,180
New Highs	308	355
New Lows	29	21

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	852,461,330	9,270,736,858
Same Per. 1986	880,834,140	7,453,275,609

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	198.4	194.8	197.2	+0.30
Transp	139.1	137.3	137.3	–2.23
Utils	77.1	75.6	76.9	–0.39
Finance	163.4	162.0	162.4	–1.33
Composite	166.2	163.3	165.3	–0.14

Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	334.1	327.1	331.3	–0.03
20 Transp	229.6	224.5	224.6	–5.02
40 Utils	118.0	116.5	117.2	–0.81
40 Financial	31.5	30.8	30.9	–0.60
500 Stocks	292.5	287.1	289.8	–0.77
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	2302.1	2238.6	2258.6	–21.57
20 Transp	954.3	928.9	935.3	–22.89
15 Utils	218.9	214.4	216.5	– 2.53
65 Comb	871.2	850.6	855.5	–11.94

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MARCH 13, 1987
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Wickes	6,568,500	3⅞	...
Home Shop	6,375,600	24¾	– 6½
Tex Air	3,357,600	42½	– 5½
Fruit Loom	3,278,800	9½	– ⅛
Wang B	3,213,600	15⅝	...
Ent Mk	1,651,700	14⅞	+ ⅜
ICH	1,503,500	16⅞	+ ⅞
LorimarTel	1,392,600	20¼	– 1⅜
ResortA	1,291,700	59½	– 3¼
Hasbr	1,095,000	25	– ½

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	428	493
Declined	358	298
Unchanged	138	142
Total Issues	924	933
New Highs	126	125
New Lows	15	20

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	78,589,620	754,086,700
Same Per. 1986	92,235,479	686,521,734

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

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The Contras and the Drain

Where now in Nicaragua? The President's crusade for the contras has suffered another, perhaps mortal blow. He has to be wondering what policy to pursue if the rebel forces collapse.

On top of the Iran-contra funding scandal comes last week's resignation of a key rebel leader, Arturo Cruz. Not so many days ago, Mr. Cruz was described by the State Department as very nearly indispensable, an accurate judgment given his political stature in Washington if not Nicaragua.

The day after he quit, the House voted 230-196 to freeze $40 million in aid for the contras until previous funds are accounted for. That's shadowboxing; Mr. Reagan can veto any such measure. But the vote augurs bleakly for the contras next fall, when a majority in a Democratic Congress will decide if the rebels are worth an additional $105 million.

Would it be a calamity if Congress pulled the plug and let the contras go down the drain? No, if the President is finally willing to abandon the illusion that they can win and to strive instead for attainable goals that the country can support. There are three main goals:

- Securing Sandinista agreement to keep Soviet and Cuban bases, advisers and missiles out of Nicaragua.
- Securing an agreement that the Sandinistas will not export revolution across Nicaragua's borders.
- Achieving a regional treaty to help protect and widen Nicaraguans' political rights.

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It wasn't Tip O'Neill or the Boland Amendment or polls showing public indifference that kept the contras from catching fire in their rebellion against a supposedly detested leftist regime. For five years, the contras have been mainly cross-border raiders striking at "soft" targets from secure bases in Honduras. Their commanders are mostly the same National Guardsmen who were beaten from 1977 to 1979 by lightly armed Sandinista guerrillas.

Like their apologists, the contras blame everybody else for their constant feuding and poor showing. As one of their leaders, Adolfo Calero, puts it: "We are fighting a war of perception. People will not risk their lives unless they see the possibility of triumph." With spirit like that at Valley Forge, Americans would now be British.

It's true that Congress has flipped back and forth on helping the contras. But why? The ambivalence reflects the mood of the public, which worries yet declines to believe that a Red tide is surging toward Harlingen, Texas.

Even so, a pragmatic argument has survived: Don't let the contras go down the drain for nothing. At least make use of them as a bargaining chip. The argument is probably wishful. The Sandinistas already grasp, perhaps better than anyone, that there may not be any water left in the bathtub. There's little evidence that the contras are keeping the Sandinistas from consolidating their power. What has slowed the march to tyranny is a powerful Catholic Church, continuing internal opposition and Nicaragua's need for Western European aid.

If the contras disintegrate, there remains a reasonable possibility of an acceptable settlement. That, in turn, hinges on the Sandinistas and on Washington's being willing to take a calculated risk. Can the Reagan Administration bring itself to take that risk and tolerate a Marxist neighbor, if it is boxed in by treaties and commitments to rudimentary human rights?

That course has widespread support. Witness the Senate's endorsement, by a vote of 97-1, of Costa Rica's current peace initiative. Nicaragua has repeatedly said it would sign a live-and-let-live pact that would bar foreign bases and advisers, reduce armed forces and pledge respect for frontiers. Mr. Reagan has yet to test that offer.

Perhaps the hardest part of any agreement to enforce would be to protect political freedoms, short of making impossible demands on Managua. But the Sandinistas have to understand that their neighbors and Washington rightly see a connection between internal and external behavior. The realistic way of dealing with them on this issue is through trade and development aid.

Mr. Reagan can ignore these realities and try again to turn Nicaragua into a false test of patriotism and to inflame political debate. Or, he can act like a President. By so doing, he could rightfully ask his critics to support the use of force should the Sandinistas betray their security promises. But to claim that power, he must first accept that his choices are limited, and that the interest of all the Americas can be served by trying the path of negotiation.

Out of the Fridge, Into the Gas Line

Faced with a veto-proof majority in Congress, President Reagan has reluctantly agreed to drop his opposition to Federal energy efficiency standards for home appliances. But even now, he does so without acknowledging the larger issue that energy standards were meant to address. His own Secretary of the Interior, Donald Hodel, proclaims that "people will be sitting in gas lines ... any time within the next two to five years." Yet Mr. Reagan apparently remains unwilling to lead the struggle to limit American dependence on foreign energy.

Consumers often have a choice between inexpensive appliances — air conditioners, refrigerators, stoves — that use a lot of electricity or gas, and energy-efficient models that cost more. Federal law already requires manufacturers to disclose the likely annual cost of operating appliances. Isn't that enough interference in the market?

No, because buyers aren't the only ones affected. Regulated electricity prices reflect the average cost of energy, not the higher cost of building and operating new plants to meet growing demand. By purchasing an extra kilowatt of electricity for, say, 6 cents, a consumer may raise the total cost of electricity by 10 to 15 cents. Thus, an individual could gain from buying an inefficient appliance only because other consumers pay part of the bill for the extra power used.

To the direct cost for delivering extra power must be added the potential cost of greater dependence on foreign fuel. No one can precisely quantify the benefit of not buying an extra barrel of Arab oil. But it's worth remembering that during the recession triggered by the Arab oil embargo, the oil-consuming nations lost a *trillion* dollars in income.

Unfortunately, the economic case for Government intervention in energy markets has not won over the Reagan White House. When the President first took office in 1981, he refused to exercise a Congressional mandate to set efficiency standards for appliances that account for one-fourth of total electricity consumption. Congress would not have been able to overcome his continuing opposition were it not for help from appliance manufacturers, who prefer a uniform Federal standard to a hodgepodge of state standards.

Reasonable people disagree on how to avoid dependence on insecure sources of foreign energy. Some favor taxes or tariffs. Others would focus on indirect conservation — devices like appliance and auto efficiency standards. Still others would dramatically expand strategic reserves, or subsidize the development of oil resources outside the Persian Gulf. But after two energy shocks, it's plain to all — except perhaps Mr. Reagan — that the nation has an interest in conservation that exceeds individual incentives in free markets.

Backstairs

Once upon a time — from 1974 to 1977, to be precise — Sunday night went like this: After you washed the dishes and put the kids to bed and made sure you had enough cigarettes (lots of us were smoking then, remember?) and maybe poured yourself a little something, you sat down in front of the television set and thought of England.

The England on the screen was Edwardian. The gentry lived upstairs at 165 Eaton Place and the help lived downstairs — except when day was done, at which time most of the latter ascended to the attic.

For all the formality and implied serenity, that house saw more than its share of shenanigans. The son and heir was a rake and the daughter — that pretty girl with the bee-stung upper lip — didn't know a cad when she married one, and the mother had a poker for a spine. The father was the kind of man women fall in love with when they can no longer afford to fall in love with scamps.

That was upstairs. Downstairs, meanwhile, Ruby the kitchenmaid, the one with the adenoids, was forever dropping plates, and Clemence, the brassy new girl, was no better than she should be.

Rose, the parlormaid, had rotten luck with men. Hudson, the butler, was stalwart for God, country and king and continually lecturing the staff on their duty to all three; while Mrs. Bridges, the cook, had the tongue of a drill sergeant and the heart of a kitten.

Why did we sit at home watching them, Sunday night after Sunday night, so eager to efface the American present with the British past? Was it the accents? The décor? That peephole view of a presumably ordered world? Or was it simply that "Upstairs, Downstairs" was the quintessential soap opera? Whatever it was, it returns this week to Channel 13, all 55 episodes of it, which means that there is now a good reason to live through March.

Welcome, a truly hearty welcome, back.

Topics of The Times

Home Is Here, Not Russia

Alexander Altman, age 15, stayed in America last month when his parents and 4-year-old brother went home to Russia. Their separation was as anguished, but not as angry, as the Polovchak family's seven years ago. Then, 12-year-old Walter Polovchak ran away and sought asylum to avoid going back to the Ukraine.

The Altmans came to the Russian émigré community in Brooklyn's Brighton Beach nine years ago. The infant Alex adapted easily and fully. His parents never did. Finally, hearing that life in the Soviet Union was better now, they signed up for a flight that was taking 50 re-migrants back to their roots.

Alex thought of running away, like Walter Polovchak, and told a friend, David Gelman. David's father, also an immigrant, stepped in when he heard about it, and got Alex to level with his parents in the presence of a lawyer. Alex and his parents argued and wept for days.

Finally, the day before the flight, father Altman asked father Gelman to "take my kid and help us out." The Gelmans drove the Altmans to the airport the next day, and Alex stayed.

In contrast to the stormy Polovchak episode, Soviet officials apparently kept hands off. Says Alex, with maturity beyond his years: "This is all about our lives, and not the government and how it's treating us." It's also about understanding parents and a caring friend. Sometimes, things work the right way.

Letters

What New Adam Lurks Inside the Gene Splice?

To the Editor:

In "Frankensteins by Accident?" (Op-Ed, Feb. 25), Yorick Blumenfeld properly warns of the dangers of genetic engineering and calls for more informed control. His approach is largely negative. He says nothing of the vast hope this new science may hold for the genetically anachronistic human species, with its marvelous brains and terrible instincts.

In Genesis, seeing the world filled with violence, God decided to drown all mankind except Noah's family. But because that family carried the same genes as those who had drowned, violence continued unabated. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus preached an ideal for man to which we revert with longing. But man's inherited nature made the ideal impossible to realize. In the 2,000 years since the death of Jesus, man, despite his culture and technology, has been as murderous as ever.

The headline on Mr. Blumenfeld's article and the accompanying cartoon feature the Frankenstein monster. Is Mary Shelley's imagining so frightening, now that we have experienced Stalin, Hitler and Pol Pot, with whom no mad scientist had tinkered?

Millions of years as an animal have kept man a territorial predator who, amid a civilization that his genes do not recognize, finds excitement in killing his own kind. Now through genetic engineering God has put in our hands the possibility of what has so long been demanded by the great world religions, a change in man himself. There will be difficulties and dangers, of course. Who is to collaborate with the scientists in setting goals and limits? How shall we protect the new Adam from the old in the process of creating him?

But to succeed will be to begin a new and glorious stage in the history of what has been a so defective humanity.

ROBERT GORHAM DAVIS
Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1987

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Nature's Cruelties

To the Editor:

Yorick Blumenfeld's forebodings about the "new power" of biotechnology engulfing us might have had some point if voiced about nuclear power 40 years ago, after Hiroshima. But his warnings addressed to "the danger of misuse of this newly discovered ability to manipulate genes" start from flawed premises:

- That there is an inherent difference — and greater danger — between "manmade organisms" and those constantly being made, modified and released into the environment by Nature.

But microbes mutate spontaneously; new forms of viruses appear unceasingly — witness the frustrating annual variations of influenza virus. Purpose-oriented versions of microorganisms, altered deliberately by the genetic engineers, tend to revert to type if not nurtured in the laboratory.

- That society can "place proper limits on their application."

But society can't even limit a physician's freedom to prescribe any drug — whether a product of biotechnology or traditional means — to treat any illness, once it's been approved for a single specific ailment.

- That human-growth hormone, now cloned and produced in quantity in genetically engineered bacteria, threatens to be "misused" to "normalize" the size of individuals "in the march toward 'perfectibility' of the human species."



David Levinson

But human growth-hormone, extracted from the brains of cadavers, has been produced for many years in the United States and other countries, to correct a form of congenital dwarfism in children. It has always been in short supply and imported from abroad. But growth-hormone is practical only to hasten the fulfillment of a child's inborn height potential; despite its sexy sounding name, it cannot safely add inches to people whose bodies make normal hormone.

Last year, cadaver growth-hormone was taken off the market, after being suspected of harboring a "slow virus" that causes a lethal brain disease — Jakob-Creutzfeld syndrome. If not for the newly available genetically engineered hormone, several thousand stunted children a year would be condemned to grow up dwarfed. The gene-spliced product is safer by far than the natural one.

- That scientists make crucial decisions, unchallenged by society.

Most modern scientific research, especially in molecular genetics, is funded from government grants, awarded competitively against demands by disciplines other than genetic engineering. As for corporations, science decisions are made by management, responsible to their investors, not their scientists. And products of biotechnology, like conventional medicines and chemicals, must pass a regulatory checkpoint before moving from lab to market.

- That there is a lack of general debate about what limits should be placed on these new powers.

In the last decade, debate has flourished at every level, from the courts of justice to the halls of Congress, to the city halls of Cambridge, Mass., and other towns, counties, states — and television talk shows, where biotechnology remains a hot topic.

- That the applications of biotechnology can be limited.

Even if all genetic research in the United States were to be shut down and banned, the rest of the world would not forget or forsake biotechnology. Japan, Western Europe and the Soviet Union are all on a par of expertise with us in pursuing genetic engineering for health care, food and agriculture, pest and pollution control. This genie can't be pushed back into the bottle.

A decade ago, when the Cambridge, Mass., city fathers held hearings to curb gene-splicing research at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Nobel laureate George Wald testified that man ought not to tamper with the balance of Nature, achieved over millions of years of evolution. The molecular geneticist Stanley Cohen of Stanford University retorted: "Nature, that lovely lady to whom we owe polio, leprosy, smallpox, syphilis, tuberculosis, cancer..."

DAVID N. LEFF
Editor in Chief
Biotechnology Newswatch
New York, March 3, 1987

For Israel, Pollard Case Could Be Turning Point

To the Editor:

Usually I read with pleasure, and often identify with William Safire's essays on subjects referring to Israel. This week, with a degree of shame and embarrassment, I stand behind his harsh criticism of my country (column on the consequences of the Jonathan Jay Pollard espionage case, March 9).

Like many Israeli citizens, well expressed in the media, I feel regret, self-disgust and anger concerning our Government's attitude and policy on the Pollard affair. We are well aware of the extreme damage it has caused to United States-Israel relations, the undeserved and careless damage incurred on the American-Jewish community, and the hurt and pain inflicted on the Pollard family. The majority of Israelis speak with a voice of reason, moral decency and courage, requesting an inquiry, the admission of errors and prosecution of guilty parties.

The war in Lebanon was the last time our leadership could hush the people in the name of "security." No more. American supporters of Israel, Jews and gentiles, should know that injustice, stupidity and wrongdoing will not be tolerated, and wrongs — even if not repaired — will be admitted and paid for. The official mute-deaf-blind attitude toward the Pollard affair does not represent the outrage and shame that most of our people feel.

YAEL DAYAN
New York, March 11, 1987

The writer is an Israeli author on a brief visit to the United States.

Well, Then, Cuomo for the Supreme Court

To the Editor:

In one of his last nondeclarations of candidacy (news story, Feb. 6), Mario Cuomo let slip the good advice of someone close to him. The friend had told Mr. Cuomo he belonged in Washington, but on the Supreme Court, not in the White House.

Who this true friend was we may never know, but now that we learn the New York Governor's reasons for turning down the appeals for him to run, we may see what that friend was driving at. Where better for an ambitious man with a gift for words and a love of law than Washington? And in what other high office may an official enjoy so much power with so little exposure to himself and family?

If Gary Hart, Michael Dukakis et al. were smart, one of them might break out of the pack by offering a deal to Mr. Cuomo. In return for putting in a good word to his wealthy New York friends and possible support, the candidate could promise Mr. Cuomo the first vacant seat on the High Court. According to some reports, while Justice William J. Brennan Jr. wants to go until the end, Thurgood Marshall is only waiting out the Reagan years. He might be pleased if his seat could go to such a like-minded, younger man.

This would not be the first deal between a Presidential candidate and rival. A similar transaction cleared the way for Dwight Eisenhower's nomination in 1952. In exchange for Earl Warren's pledge not to run, Ike promised to put him on the Court. (After the Brown v. Board of Education and related decisions during Justice Warren's tenure, however, Ike was to say the appointment was his "greatest mistake.")

It might be objected that Governor Cuomo, though reflective and eloquent, is too combative for the Court. He lives too much in the thick of things and might not adjust to the staid life in the chambers. But he is certainly no more an activist (with the combativeness that implies) than Justice Marshall was as a lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the height of the civil rights years. They share liberal principles and are famous abolitionists of capital punishment.

If Mario Cuomo is not driven to live the next year and a half on an airplane, sleeping only rarely, dining on potato chips and coffee, shaking hands all day, every day, and exposing his family to the pitiless heat of national press attention, who can blame him? He is clearly an intelligent man who loves his family as well as the law.

NATHAN WARD
Cambridge, Mass., March 1, 1987

Polarization in Chicago

To the Editor:

Your editorial Topics on the Chicago mayoral primary (Feb. 26) refers to the "heartening message about race relations in perhaps the nation's most polarized city." Yet 96 percent of black voters voted for the black candidate. It is heartening that 25 percent of white voters ignored race, but black voters did not.

MORTON LANDOWNE
New York, Feb. 26, 1987

The Jefferson Defense Calls Dumas Malone

To the Editor:

Laura Rickarby Jorge writes in response to a call "for accurate historical scholarship" on the subject of Thomas Jefferson and his slave Sally Hemmings (letter, March 1).

In marshaling her arguments in support of the claim that Jefferson had a long affair with and was the father of Sally Hemmings's children, she seeks to draw the support of Dumas Malone, the pre-eminent Jefferson scholar. She states, "Prof. Dumas Malone, in one of his last interviews, in The New York Times, did in fact acknowledge the relationship between Jefferson and Sally Hemmings."

In that interview Wednesday, July 4, 1984 (Living Section), Professor Malone stated, "it might have happened once or twice," for he indicates the great difficulty of proving or disproving a sexual encounter.

Ms. Jorge finds much comfort in the foregoing, but she apparently overlooks Professor Malone's further words in the same article in which he contrasts the difficulty in asserting or disproving the fact of a sexual encounter with the ability to establish a continuing relationship. Professor Malone is quoted as stating that the argument that Jefferson was the father of several of Sally Hemmings's children and had a continuing relationship with her, "is without foundation and is wholly out of character." Again, according to your article, what struck Professor Malone "as most speculative and unhistorical" of the contentions of Fawn M. Brodie's biography was the suggestion that Jefferson had carried on the affair in Paris.

If Ms. Jorge concludes from this interview that Professor Malone is now in her corner along with Fawn Brodie, then she has yet to answer that call for more accurate historical scholarship.

FRED D. SHAPIRO
Cleveland, March 1, 1987

A McCormick Moment

To the Editor:

A. M. Rosenthal writes (March 1) that the Tower Commission report expresses the social contract to protect the Constitution. He should have underlined the role of the press in all of this. At ceremonies inaugurating Chicago's Tribune Tower, Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of The Tribune, said: "The newspaper is an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day, to foster commerce and industry, to inform and lead public opinion and to furnish that check upon government which no constitution has ever been able to provide." And of Colonel McCormick, his worst enemy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, said, "A stopped clock is right twice a day."

RICHARD GID POWERS
Brooklyn, March 2, 1987

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WASHINGTON | James Reston

The Media and the Election

WASHINGTON

Looking back on the political follies of the past and forward to the Presidential election of '88, the people who cover the news have a lot to think about, beginning now.

For we have not been covering the news but smothering it or neglecting important parts of it, and what we do this year may influence or even determine the outcome next year.

The special problem this time is that all the candidates and potential candidates are comparative strangers. There will be no President on the ballot for the first time since 1968. And as the newspapers, periodicals and television networks now operate, the voters will get only fleeting glimpses of the candidates in the press and on the talk shows, usually briefly discussing the news of the day.

This will be helpful and there will be more of it later on, but it will not be good enough. We are doing too little too late.

What is required is much more reporting in depth on the character, education, experience and vision of these people. An election is not merely a judgment on the past but a bet on the future.

The voters will want to know or should want to know more than whether a candidate has a winning personality with "fire in the belly" and the ability to read somebody else's speeches off an invisible Teleprompter.

At least, they deserve much more information than they've been getting in past elections on the health and stability of the candidates, where they came from and where they're going and who's going with them in the cabinet and the White House.

Some people complain that our elections take too long, but in this vast disparate continental country, that's not true. It takes months to investigate, check and double-check, write and publish really serious and accurate biographies, and to plan and make room between the ads for hour-long television documentaries.

Also it takes money. Decisions have to be made in the first place that it is the responsibility of owners and editors to think about the top line as well as the bottom line, and to hire people to do the job instead of firing them by the hundreds as at CBS.

Who is this new guy Babbitt from Arizona who just joined the race? For all most folks know, he's a character out of a Sinclair Lewis novel. But he must be a sensible man, for he wants to stamp out Teleprompters, and all other instruments of pretense.

We are beginning to get a hard look at Howard Baker of Tennessee, but nobody even mentions Al Gore of Tennessee, who may be the most promising young man in the Senate.

He's too young at 38, the "experts" say, forgetting in this 200th anniversary of the Constitution that it was written by Alexander Hamilton when he was 30, James Madison when he was only 36 and John Adams when he was 37.

Even when you add old Ben Franklin, who was 81, the average age of the Founders at Philadelphia was only 43, and when Adams was invited to make a speech in Boston right after the convention he refused on the ground that at 37 he was "too old to make declamations."

> Sleep today, weep tomorrow.

So maybe we ought to get more facts this year before we drift into '88 thinking mainly about who among the eager beavers can charm the voters rather than who can unite and govern the Republic.

Everything will have to be shoved forward a bit if this is to happen. It won't do to have a few debates, obstructed by reporters, between the two nominees in the fall of '88. It would be useful to let all the candidates argue it out on the commercial networks before the playoffs, and if the networks won't scrap a few ads, then on public and cable television.

Candidates will promise almost anything before they are nominated when they are asked relevant questions. But they will at least indicate who would be the key members of their cabinet and White House staff. This would be interesting to know in light of President Reagan's cronies and Colonel North.

As things now stand, most candidates for sensitive Federal jobs have to take intelligence tests and lately even urine tests, but not candidates for President. We have been leaving that to their own doctors ever since Woodrow Wilson's deceived the country.

There is, finally, another important reason for looking carefully beyond the declared candidates. The chances are that none of them will come out of the primary elections in 1988 with a clear and decisive majority of the delegates.

Then the conventions will have to do what they were meant to do: sit as a deliberative body and nominate anybody they choose, regardless of whether he ran in the primaries. They could turn to Howard Baker and beat around the Bush in the Republican convention, or pick Governor Cuomo or Sam Nunn of Georgia or Chuck Robb of Virginia in the Democratic.

So we should be studying these people too, among others, and the sooner the better. □

ON MY MIND | A. M. Rosenthal

The Phony War

The truth about narcotics in the United States is not that this country has lost the war against drugs. It is that we never really decided to get into it.

Drugs not only poison the lives of adults and adolescents but now, every day, cripple the minds of children, even 10-year-olds, 9-year-olds. We know what that means for the future of the country and the children. But as a nation we still keep pushing the reality away, never really committing ourselves.

There is big talk about a war against drugs. But it is a war being fought without a command or commander, without a coherent strategy and without sufficient funds, arms or national determination to pay the price.

The price involves something more difficult to obtain than money — a reordering of national priorities. Right now the struggle against drugs ranks so low that it is often overridden by other American interests when they seem to collide — not only budgetary interests but commercial, military and even diplomatic interests.

Consider this: Specialists in narcotics control know that the cheapest and most efficient method of stopping foreign drugs flowing into the country is at the source, not at our borders or in the streets of American cities.

American anti-narcotics agents risk their lives in this struggle. But they are frustrated and blocked by the refusal of our Government to use the full weight of its political and economic power.

There is a law, just come into operation, that mandates that countries that do not do their best alone or with Washington to fight drug production lose 50 percent of the economic aid this country gives them. This does not include loans. It is a mild penalty compared with what the United States could do if it really wanted to get serious about drugs — economic boycotts, military aid reductions, stopping air travel to and from countries that refuse to take real action.

This year, for the first time, the State Department had to tell the President which countries were not cooperating fully. It was a farce, but not a terribly funny one.

The department did issue a report describing what was going on in country after country where opium and cocaine production is a major industry targeted straight at the United States or which are flourishing transportation networks for drug growers from other nations.

This is what it said about Mexico:

> Fighting drugs without power or commitment.

"Mexico is the primary single country supplier of heroin and marijuana to the United States. Moreover, about one third of the cocaine consumed in the United States in 1986 transited Mexico."

Pakistan: "Production of opium increased in early 1986 to a range of 140-160 metric tons compared to 40-50 tons in 1984. This setback was a direct result of the Government of Pakistan's failure to respond swiftly when faced with strong opposition by growers to its control policies."

And so on and so on, country after country. Then it came to naming countries not cooperating, which would mean cutting aid. The department listed only Afghanistan, Iran and Syria, which do not get a nickel from us. That should be good for a few laughs in Teheran and Damascus and whatever Soviet office in Moscow is running Afghanistan.

It was conceded that two other countries were not "cooperating," Laos and Lebanon. But because of American "vital national interests" they escaped Washington's official naughty list. Over every country but the fearsome five, the department waved a forgiving wand.

It is pointless to blame State Department narcotics bureau officials. They simply reflect Government attitudes — not annoying or embarrassing a military ally like Pakistan or an important neighbor like Mexico by cutting aid is more important than fighting the "war" against drug infestation from abroad.

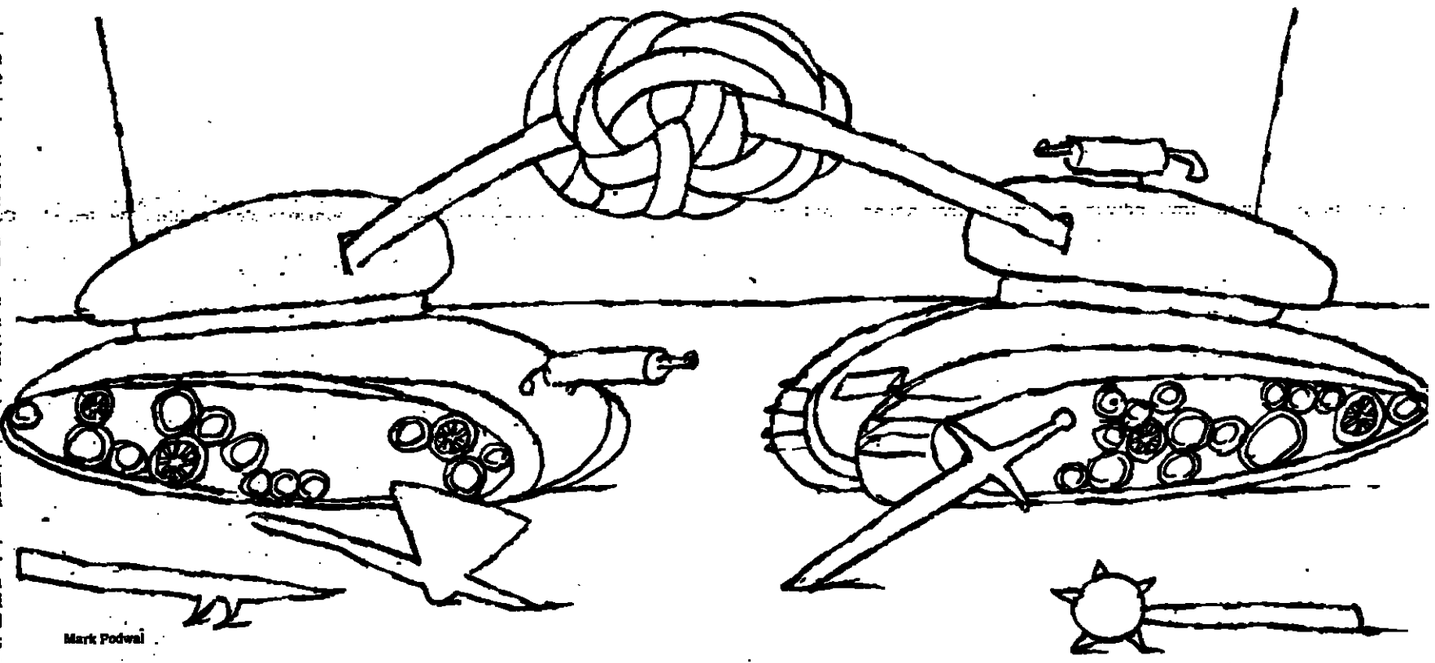
Congress has until the end of the month to object. Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are thinking about resolutions of disapproval for Mexico, the Bahamas and Panama, which could mean the 50 percent cut in economic aid for those countries. If the resolutions pass both houses of Congress, that would be a plain message to all drug-industry countries — and to the Administration.

The United States has the money, skills and power to fight the war. The reluctance to move strongly against foreign producers comes from the same reality as the refusal to appropriate enough money to fight drugs at home or put somebody in charge. We just don't have the will to decide that a new national priority faces the country.

It would involve painful choices, but none as painful as staring one day at a child or grandchild and knowing suddenly that something is fearfully wrong. □

The Perils of Prolonging the Mideast Status Quo

By Arthur Hertzberg



Mark Podwal

Israel has the largest stake in United States' policy in the Middle East, but it keeps sending Washington conflicting signals.

Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Party, insisted in Washington last month that the only path to resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is across-the-table negotiations with Jordan without any preconditions.

Meanwhile, the Deputy Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, head of the Labor Party, visited Egypt against Mr. Shamir's wishes. Mr. Peres and the Egyptian President, Hosni Mubarak, reaffirmed their earlier agreement that the path to peace is an international conference in which all interested Arab parties — including at least some Palestinians — the United States and the Soviet Union would take part.

It is easy to dismiss the Shamir-Peres disagreement as yet another example of the unending static from the Middle East and to move toward the hard-boiled view that the United States is better off with the status quo. The argument goes this way: The Israelis remain powerful, the moderate Arabs have nowhere else to go and an international conference would be contrary to America's interests because it would increase the Soviet Union's role in the Middle East.

This "realism" is now the dominant American policy. When Mr. Shamir was in Washington, the State Department made a perfunctory bow toward the notion of an international conference as the preface to peace negotiations. But there was no sense that hearts would be broken in Foggy Bottom if such a conference did not take place. Mr. Shamir could go home pleased that the Administration was not about to push him toward negotiations. Such talks would inevitably involve the future of the West Bank, which Mr. Shamir has no intention of surrendering.

Does it make sense for the United States to allow the Arab-Israeli conflict to simmer? Marking time does offer American policy makers short-run benefits. With the Administration weakened and likely to remain so for two years, the State Department and National Security Council seem to think that they are better off, as bureaucratic establishments, doing nothing major that would arouse controversy at home and abroad.

"Realists" in Washington see this time span as providing an opportunity to supply the Saudis and other American friends among the "moderate Arabs" with more arms, thus increasing America's hold on these states. Israel, divided over foreign policy and embarrassed by the Pollard spy affair, is considered unlikely to fight such moves as strongly and effectively as it has in the past. Thus, the hard-boiled wisdom goes, America can do well for itself by agreeing not to push for any peace initiative.

This "wisdom" of tough-minded policy makers is the prescription for disaster. The inevitable effect of prolonging the status quo under American auspices is that every one of our moderate friends in the region is in ever-greater danger.

Two more years of Israeli rule on the West Bank, with tacit American approval, will go a long way toward sealing the political demise of the moderates in Israeli politics. Two more years of no progress toward a settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict will bring both President Mubarak and King Hussein into ever-greater confrontation with rising Islamic fundamentalism and with Palestinian violence.

What happened in Iran is a warning of what might be on the way all over the region. America once provided armaments without stint to the Shah, but that did not prevent his fall. Increasing the weapons sent to the Saudis and to King Hussein and President Mubarak will be equally futile if the internal dangers to their regimes are not reduced by a movement toward peace and toward the solution of domestic conflicts. An Israel that is permanently led by its own hardliners will inevitably help increase the appeal of intransigence and ultranationalism among the Arabs.

Far less reasonable leaders are likely to succeed Mr. Peres, King Hussein, and Mr. Mubarak. In Israel, the decline of the moderates is likely to bring to power, after Mr. Shamir, an explosive group of politicians led by Ariel Sharon. No one knows who the leaders of Arab coups or revolutions might be, but there can be no doubt that they would not be men of peace.

The United States, in its own interest, must help initiate the process that Mr. Peres, King Hussein and President Mubarak are proposing.

Two major objections to an international conference have been raised. The first is that since the United States has no clear Middle East policy, it has no idea of what to press for in such deliberations. The second is that the Soviet Union would exploit such a forum to make mischief — to appeal to Arab intransigents — and not to make peace.

These are the answers: For its own sake, Washington must soon define its objectives in the region. After all, its prolonged absence of policy toward the Middle East was one of the principal reasons for the Iran-contra scandal. The Russians need not wait for a conference to cause trouble, and if they behaved badly at a conference America and Israel could always walk out.

The greater and more immediate danger is that the Arab moderates may fall, to be replaced by more Khomeinis, who will make more endless wars like the Iran-Iraq conflict and the horrors in Lebanon.

Ultimately, peace will come to the Middle East only when the superpowers agree that it is in their joint interest to cooperate; even then, it will be an enormously difficult process. In order to begin this arduous task, the United States and the Soviet Union must at least convince themselves that the present turmoil is leading each of them in negative directions.

The Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev is rethinking its global position. This reassessment will no doubt soon extend to the Middle East. The United States has done nothing substantial about the Arab-Israeli conflict since the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was signed in 1979. It can no longer afford to imagine that "all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds." America's friends will not last forever. □

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Strong European Defense Without Nuclear Arms

By Harlan Cleveland

MINNEAPOLIS

When Russians and Americans shout at each other, our European allies urge us to try a tranquilizer called "détente." When the superpowers show signs of kissing and making up, our European friends nervously mutter about the dangers of "condominium," by which they mean a desire to spin the world on a Washington-Moscow axis.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for reasons of his own (budget problems, fear of American science and technology, common sense?), has now embraced earlier American positions — a comprehensive test ban and the destruction of all but a few intermediate-range missiles. He may even move for a pullback of "tactical" nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, President Reagan, for his own reasons — who wouldn't rather be remembered for a fourth-quarter touchdown than for third-quarter fumbles? — has now moved into negotiating range.

So the prospect that arms control could bring results, not just endless talk, upsets our friends in Europe and brings to center stage the European nuclear dilemma: how to maintain the alliance and defend Western Europe without using weapons nobody wants used?

Here, from a partisan of the alliance, are 10 pieces of the answer:

1. We are going to have to live with nuclear weapons, or at least with the widespread knowledge of how to make and deliver them. For major political leaders to say that nuclear arms can be totally eliminated is nonsense.

2. By inventing the ultimate weapon, man may also have invented the ultimately unusable weapon. In more than four decades now, no one has been able to think of a military occasion where making a nuclear bang would be better strategy and wiser politics than doing something less dramatic and destructive. In this situation, "no first use" is a description of future behavior (on both sides) with a high probability quotient.

3. The declaratory policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is that the allies (meaning the United States) would if necessary strike first. Would any President really use nuclear weapons first? The bipartisan testimony of former advisers to Presidents, including Robert S. McNamara and Henry A. Kissinger, dampens NATO's official policy with a heavy blanket of fog.

4. But can NATO say this out loud, even if it's obvious? The Soviet Union does not know what we would do if — because we don't have a clear idea ourselves. Our uncertainty is credible — indeed, it's widely advertised in our free society. That uncertainty is the real deterrent.

5. In these circumstances, "no first use" cannot be a formulation of policy. It has to be the consequence of policy. If NATO's force structure, weapons development, military training and rules of engagement are unraveled, rethought and put back together again for a credible conventional defense of Western Europe, then a "no first use" declaration would sound as if we meant it.

6. "Theater nuclear weapons" are certainly theatrical — and about as militarily useful as stage props. In the late 1960's, as an antidote to the widespread belief among European political leaders that "tactical" nuclears were just superconventional weapons whose use could be localized, we conducted in NATO's Nuclear Planning Group a series of war games. Any way you played the game, most of the people killed were on our side, especially in West Germany. For two decades since then, the stockpile of American nuclear weapons in Europe (the famous "7,000 Hiroshimas") has resembled fish flopping on a dock: They are still alive but out of their element.

7. When advancing technology enabled both sides, first the East and then the West, to deploy intermediate-range nuclear weapons (the Soviet SS-20's, our Pershing 2 and cruise missiles), the line between "tactical" and "strategic" became irretrievably blurred. Mr. McNamara was once asked in a NATO meeting what the difference was. A strategic weapon, he replied with a wry smile, "is anything that can hit me." This is still the relevant insight.

> New NATO strategy is overdue.

8. The need for rethinking this trans-Atlantic bargain called NATO is compounded by research in new technologies: The research and development space race and new French weapons are bound to look "strategic" to the Soviet Union. The Russians have now said they will play out their hand on intermediate-range missiles without mixing them with "Star Wars" or France's nuclear plans (and Britain's plans, while they last). But sooner or later, all of the above will have to be wrapped into the disarmament package.

9. Too many Europeans have gotten used to thinking that the deployment of nuclear weapons, large or "small," is what glues the United States to the Atlantic alliance. But if nuclear weapons are unusable, that's dangerously watery glue. The challenge to American diplomacy is to thicken the glue with real consultation about a coherent non-nuclear strategy.

10. The most important thing we can do to convince the Kremlin to develop a sensible and clearly defensive posture is to have one ourselves. If we *really* don't think nuclear weapons are usable, and act like it; if we *really* reorganize our own posture to make "no first use" credible; if we *really* conclude that there is no such thing as a localized nuclear war, especially in Europe, and move toward getting those nuclear weapons out of there — then there's a pretty good chance the Russians will catch on. They've followed our lead in military strategy many times before. And even if they don't, the NATO allies would at least be spending their money on defense, not psychological warfare.

In alliance politics, "détente" does not translate from the French as "relaxation." It means something more like the continuation of tension by other means. In what the late Averill Harriman called "competitive co-existence," especially in a world where information is the dominant resource, the West is well placed to lead the way toward a workable peace system. But that requires rethinking some obsolescent if comfortably familiar doctrines. NATO's over-reliance on unusable weapons is one of them. □

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When Narration Is Visual Art

Arts & Leisure

By CARLOS FUENTES

During Luis Bunuel's long Mexican exile, I tried to see as much of him as I could. Apart from his genius as a film director, Buñuel was one of the warmest, most humorous of men. He was proud and self-deprecating. He said he envied writers their verbal imagination; I insisted that writers envied him his visual imagination. No, he shook his head, film is brittle stuff. It depends too much on technical advancements; progress makes the best old film look dusty, creaking, lovable, but laughable. It is easier to survive verbally than visually, more so if your cinematic vision is tied to commercial considerations. Film, for Buñuel, could be the medium of poetry, an eye bursting into flames and revealing unsuspected extensions of human freedom, beyond the boundaries imposed by tradition, morality and money. What then, I asked, would be this possibility whereby freedom and technology might not be at odds in films? I'm sure that Buñuel winked as he answered: The peak of filmmaking will be reached when you are able to take a pill, switch off the lights, sit facing a blank wall and project on it, directly from your eyes, the film that passes through your head.

Last summer, my wife, Sylvia, and I spent a long time at the Prado Museum in Madrid with my American publishers, Roger and Dorothea Straus, and our friends the actress Claire Bloom and the novelist Philip Roth. We lingered for nearly an hour in the darkened room where only one thing shines: Velázquez's portrait of "Las Meninas."

One is always astounded by the movement that this magnificent painting imposes on the spectator: All the figures look at you, the infanta, her duennas, the dwarf, a far-away gentleman in black coming through a bright yellow threshold into the studio where Velázquez is caught red-handed at his job: painting.

The painter is facing the very canvas that we are seeing. He is painting as he sees us. Everyone in the painting (except the drowsy dog and a solicitous duenna) is looking out. The French philosopher Michel Foucault answered the question: What are they looking at?, by reminding us that in a mirror at the back of the canvas, the infanta's parents, King Philip and Queen Mariana, are reflected. Have they entered the scene, delightfully surprising all of those in it? Or are they the subject itself of the painting? Foucault goes on to give the spectator the place of the sovereigns. The painting looks at us; we look at the painting and, as the essayist and philosopher Ortega y Gasset observed in his study of Velázquez, a double dynamic is established: We are invited into the painting, but we also invite the painting out of itself toward us. The painting exists because we see it; do we, too, exist because the painting sees us? Would "Las Meninas," without us its spectators, be but an errant star in the heavens of potentiality: a total un-self-conscious fact? Philip Roth quickly pinned down one aspect of our problem with "Las Meninas": the narrative possibilities of the painting, the infinite combinations of *telling* the material offered by Velázquez. Was Roth saying, in another way, the same thing as Buñuel, i.e., that the mediated verbal memory is perhaps stronger than the directly visual memory, because it demands a remove from the material, the recreation or representation of the visual evidence through indirect and invisible verbal means?

Let me put it this way. I grew up on radio, the deferment of sight, and my visual imagination was set on fire by sounds and words. My children have grown up on a visual diet based on TV. But whereas I never felt satiated by radio because my imagination was constantly on the move between the aural and the visual, theirs was completely swamped by the direct rendering and apprehension of the visual-as-the-real. They thus became, in an act of compensation, great readers in their teens. But as they look back on their TV bulimia, do they remember the images on the small screen as a direct source of reality, or, on the contrary, as yet another representation?

Of course, the problem is as old as the shadows on Plato's cave. It is incessantly proposed anew because we are never at ease with any definition of reality and its derivated rules: If *this* is real, then *this* must be unreal; if this is unreal, it is not true; if it is not true, it is not good; and if it is not good, true, or real, you should not see it and we have a right to destroy it. The most hieratic and authoritarian decisions on what reality is and is not, and what should be seen and not seen, from Egypt, Babylon and the Aztecs down to Stalin's socialist realism and the sublimated selection of images by contemporary commercial culture, have never been able to impose a completely closed way of seeing. The Aztecs wanted their sculptures to have an exclusively theocratic function. The anonymous artisans who carved them gave them a mysterious dimension (desire, imaginative freedom) that permits us to see them today beyond the limits of their sacred function, as works of art. The hierarchical and centripetal culture of the Middle Ages reached its most hermetical figuration in the Byzantine ikon: The Creator, one and only, stares fixedly at us from Eternity: A Nowhere without recognizable time and space. The extraordinary emotion of the figures in Piero della Francesca's frescos at Arezzo comes in part from the fact that they are no longer fixed, but in movement, and what moves is their sight: They are not only surrounded by a landscape and immersed in a time that are those of the 15th century; they are, most daringly, looking outside the boundaries of the mural: There is a world beyond the limits, and this might just be a different world, the world of others, the world where we do not recognize ourselves but are invited to recognize ourselves in the alien. Piero della Francesca died in 1492, when Columbus was discovering that the world had another, unknown half. Piero sees beyond the boundaries; and in his frescos at Sansepolcro, he makes his figures sleep and, perhaps, dream. What do they dream of? Perhaps, the New World. And perhaps the artist is indeed Rimbaud's little god, and this minigod invented the world and all that is in it, 20 seconds ago. Who can prove the contrary?



Bette Davis in "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" (1939)

Recently, I caught Jean Luc Godard on French TV saying that a film as conceived by the director for the theater screen is the original picture, as much as Rembrandt's "Night Watch" in Amsterdam is the original painting, whereas films shown on TV are copies: They are the postcards of "The Night Watch." I'm certain that I missed the context of what Godard was saying, but I was struck by his idea and taken back to Velázquez, who is caught executing the painting that we are seeing. Velázquez's actual painting (the canvas of the painter-in-the-painting) is turning its back on us, and it is unfinished, whereas we are watching what we consider to be the completed product. But between these two central evidences, two big, wide and surprising spaces open. The first is the original scene itself: Velázquez painting, infanta and duennas surprised, gentlemen in black coming through lighted door, king and queen reflected in mirror. Did this scene occur? Was it posed, or did Velázquez simply imagine some or all of its components? And, second, was the painting ever finished? Velázquez was not a popular painter in his own day, Ortega y Gasset informs us, and he was faulted for showing unfinished paintings. The magic of vision in Velázquez is that from afar he seems to be faithfully reproducing "reality." But at close quarters, we realize that the strokes are practically abstract, extremely free and unrealistic. Several modern painters who have obviously studied Velázquez have made this explicit: the British Walter Sickert and the Mexican Alberto Gironella, for example. But for an eminent contemporary of Velázquez, the poet Quevedo, the artist indulged in painting "distant smudges."

This defect became a virtue: No one, writes Ortega y Gasset, has been able to paint an object with such few strokes. The nature of what is seen had changed because the way of seeing it has changed.

Copy or creation? I think that Philip Roth was right when he saw not only the visual but the narrative possibilities of "Las Meninas." *El movimiento se demuestra andando*, we say in Spanish: You demonstrate movement by moving. Movies bear this mission in their very name, and an immobile movie is a contradiction in terms. Literature is under no obligation to move, either physically or metaphorically; yet because motion does not come naturally to it, it is all the more creative to demand of it what, at first sight, it is not. Roth asks a painting not only to show, but, to move narratively. Denis Diderot, the great spirit of the French 18th century, asked a novel not only to narrate, but to move: Do not describe, he begs, go to the fact: "I meet a woman as beautiful as an angel . . . I want to go to bed with her; I go: I have four children."

"Jacques le Fataliste," Diderot's novel adapted by the theater by the novelist Milan Kundera and staged at the American Repertory Theater by Susan Sontag, makes this movement explicit: A character tells a tale in an inn and, without interrupting her chores, becomes the character she is narrating. Diderot's simultaneous movement is achieved by creating a narrative space and time in which every incident in his novel is a repertory of possibilities. He is telling us that every action we take means that we could have taken a hundred other actions but did not. Buñuel makes Catherine Deneuve face this quandary of freedom in "Tristana": Will you please choose one pea from a bowl full of identical peas? Will you please choose one image from a repertory of possible images?

This is no problem for Velázquez or Rembrandt: Their repertory of visual images is perfectly identified and differentiated to begin with: The infanta is the infanta, and the "Night Watch" is the "Night Watch." Their problem is to make a problem of their pictorial solutions, so that these may not be confused with flat reproduction of reality: They must narrate, move, come out to us, invite us in. But in the movies, Godard has to make a case for his artistic creativity because his esthetical vision is not part of most people's cultural assumptions: they believe that film is a copy, a postcard of Rembrandt, not the real artistic McCoy; it simply photographs reality, it does not create it. The sophisticated viewer knows that this is not so; there is as much creative choice in the succession of images of a Saturday matinee movie that tries to tell a straightforward story in a recognizable milieu, as in the unexpected, electrifying images of a Buñuel or Fellini, that try to shock us out of our complacent vision of what is visible.

Diderot, in a way, was filming his own novels: He does not have to describe what we see; instead, he edits his words, cuts away, flashes back and forth. He wants to create space, time and character as possibilities, as narrative repertories that symbolize our freedom to choose in a world of material constraint and determinism.

Film makes this conundrum explicit through its constant repertory of images, inviting us to exercise choice through sight in a world full of material objects. The way we see is the way we choose and the way we choose is the way we are free. Salman Rushdie comically addresses this freedom to choose (to love) by what we see in "Midnight's Children," where a prudent father does not allow a doctor to see his beautiful daughter naked, permitting him to peer only at the affected parts of her anatomy through holes punched in a sheet wrapped around her. The doctor is forced to imagine her. Both his desire and her beauty are passionately swelled by this obligation to imagine.

Buñuel uses many blind men in his films: they are rather sinister counterpoints to the fact that we are seeing them while they cannot see us or the world that is theirs. The terrible blind man in "Los Olvidados," clutching his murderous club and guided by his seeing-boy, Ojitos (Little Eyes), lives in a world that is directly his, but invisible to him: whereas we, in the audience, are absent from that world but can see it through the screen, comparable to the holes in Rushdie's sheet. Yet the blind man's visual absence, and his corresponding fury at affirming his presence against the world he inherits, is what breaks the purely reproductive function of the film. Buñuel always photographed "reality" from a distance, as if to show how gray, banal and undifferentiated it could be at first sight. Then he convulsively springs from the medium shot to the close-up of the eye slit by a razor or the hand crawling with ants.

Buñuel enhances the extremes of sight and sightlessness so as to embrace the alien, and bring them into history.

But what about the actors who see their surrounding "reality" and must also communicate with the other "reality" out there in the audience: The you and I that Velázquez so directly approaches? Films are more in the mold of Piero della Francesca than of Velázquez: The actor must see beyond the boundaries of the screen at the prolongations of the screen, rather than directly at the spectator, who is formally absent (save in the Pirandellian spinoffs of Buster Keaton and Woody Allen).

This is so because a theatrical convention — the aside — is not consonant with the realism of the cinema: "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," say, does not take part, as it were, on your lap or with actors monologuing or directly addressing you. It is a historical fiction about a faraway event and must be recreated as such, yet artistically it must be present, it must drop into your lap in the hushed and dark cavern. Why can Velázquez directly address you, spectator, along with his Hapsburg court, and the director Michael Curtiz and his Warner Bros. court cannot? I recently saw this 1939 film (on a TV screen; pardon me, Godard) and, since the physical and historical references reminded me of Velázquez, I applied the "Meninas" test to it: How does a run-of-the-mill Hollywood product such as this reach me today? Can it establish the dynamics, the movement, the mutual dependency between the viewer and the viewed that I have underlined in "Las Meninas"?

Well, "Elizabeth and Essex" has in it probably the best film actress ever, as well as one of the worst screen actors ever, so that they dramatize this problem of presence through sight quite well. Never mind Errol Flynn; he comes out from a long stay in the Tower of London to his own beheading with a wonderful California suntan, and one cries for the loss of the tan, rather than the head.

But Bette Davis had the most uncanny way of being in her movie and knowing how to see the camera and be seen by it. No asides, no "Meninas," certainly, but certainly the most remarkable way of addressing you and me through the camera, of moving and looking and feeling in such a way that we have become the camera in response to the actresses' presence. She neither looks at the camera nor at the audience (except in the great final scene of "Hush, Hush, Sweet Charlotte," where she is taken away in a car from her mansion and looks wistfully at us from the back window. Bette Davis looks, as it were, at the screen, at the frame (not the camera, not the audience: the frame), which, I suspect, is what Godard would not have the TV screen rape. But Davis transforms that screen into a space as wide as Piero della Francesca's by her way of looking beyond the frame. And she substitutes Velázquez's direct gaze on the spectator through the bias of a movement that, one feels, is histrionic in order to be watched. This is not a naturalistic actress, but rather an actress who wants you to know that she is acting. The famous mannerisms are a way of calling your attention to the fact that she is an actress in a film, not really Queen Elizabeth or Empress Carlotta or a cockney barmaid or a (blind!) heiress. Like Don Quixote in his book, or Nathan Zuckerman in his "Counterlife," she is inside an artistic medium, addressing us who read or see. Look at her go: The infanta simply *shows* us her crinoline; Davis slaps it, nervously, she goes on to slump in her throne, munching grapes and drinking from a goblet, then rises, slaps that crinoline again, goes to her mirror, slumps away while the beautiful Olivia de Havilland sings (Elizabethan) love songs on her mandelin. Davis rocks in her chair, sees her ugliness in a mirror and smashes it with her goblet. She cannot see herself any longer. She has broken the banality of the mirror held up to our own sight. She is blind. She must imagine. She must be imagined.

Borges once proposed that if realism were to be real, we would have to have only one map of the world, and that would be a huge paper map covering the world in its physical entirety. Even Christo would not go that far (or wouldn't he?); but Camus rendered this same realistic madness in cinematic terms: realism is myself watching a movie of myself watching a movie, endlessly, until I die and the film runs out.

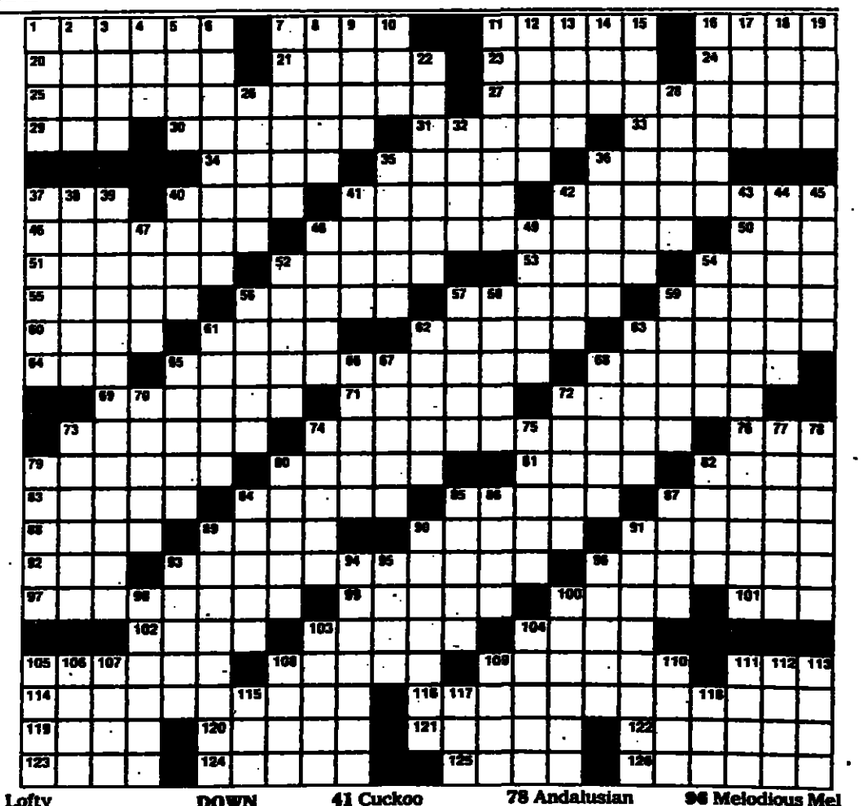
The worst that can happen to a film buff such as myself is to be a judge at a film festival. Pleasure becomes duty, and prize-giving is loaded with pressures, interests and, if you will, a totally kindergartenish mentality: number one, number two, you are best, you are not so hot. Buñuel was at the Venice Film Festival in 1967 and I was a judge. Marina Cicogna, the film producer, gave a fabulous party at the Ca' Vendramin to launch her production of "Edipo Re" by Pier Paolo Pasolini. I could not persuade Buñuel to don a tuxedo and accompany me. But as I entered the great palazzo on the Canal Grande, I saw a gigantic photomural of Buñuel staring down at me and the guests. Yet there was another even more disturbing sight. The ballroom was surrounded by medium-size TV screens reproducing the brilliant assembly (my God, who wasn't there that night? Visconti, Mastroianni, Lollobrigida, Moravia, Fonda . . .), and the guests, instead of seeing one another in the flesh, were attentively looking at themselves and others as reproduced in the barrage of TV screens.

I went with Buñuel to see Nicholas Ray's "King of Kings" in a neighborhood theater in Mexico City back in the early 60's. When Christ, as played by Jeffrey Hunter, is tempted by Satan in the Technicolored desert, a mirage of minarets, golden domes and whitewashed towers appears in the horizon. "Look!" Buñuel exclaimed in a very loud voice, "He's offering him Disneyland!" We were chased out of the film house. We could not see how the film ended (Nicholas Ray could be as surprising as an Arian or Docetist heretic!) but we were effectively excluded from it. The film rolled on to THE END, without us, two of the spectators, to see and be seen in it. The world and everything there is to see in it, I tell you, began 20 seconds ago. Can we prove the contrary?

Carlos Fuentes is writing a book on films and film palaces of the 30's and 40's, "Palacios de Plata."

City Slickers

BY GLORIA EVANS/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



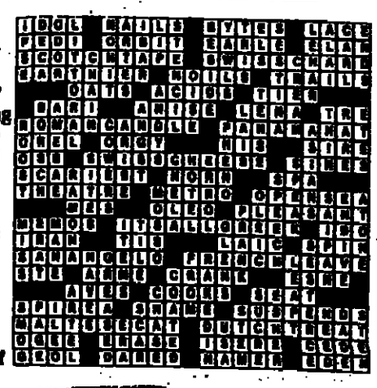
ACROSS

1 Saint's town in Umbria
7 Like the Piper
11 Valletta's locale
16 On the highest rung
20 Rhyme's mate
21 Eventuate
23 Sci-fi film of 1979
24 Spread unchecked
25 Egyptian hardware dealer
27 Japanese warbler
29 The works
30 Wiglet
31 — go (active)
33 Legislative list
34 Bks.
35 D-day beach
36 Pianist Hess
37 Joey, for one
40 Safe's partner
41 Beef
42 Staircase upright
46 Frees from obligation
48 Polish surgeon
50 Mil. address
51 "The Raven" maiden
52 Railroad-car undercarriage
53 Former length measures
54 Habitat of the chamois
55 Mutual understanding
56 Malayan craft
57 Floral arrangement
59 Strindberg's "Miss —"
60 Wolfe's Eugene
61 Sir Herbert Beerbohm
62 Stogies and pattens
63 "Ugolino" and "Le Baiser"
64 The king's lang.
65 German drill master
68 Like certain hours
69 Most uncommon
71 Inferior diamond
72 A judge of Israel
73 Beauty spots
74 Canadian with lots to offer
76 Birthplace of Hippocrates
79 Muskrat, e.g.
80 "— et decorum est . . ."
81 Bank transaction
82 Philippine port
83 Harden
84 Lofty stronghold
85 Cronus, for one
87 Diacritical mark
88 Overcome
89 Cicatrix
90 Nasser's successor
91 Grim one
92 Nosh
93 Calif. counselor
96 Court star in the 40's
97 Fine fiddles
99 Visionary
100 Kind of jerk
101 Itinerary abbr.
102 Initial quartet
103 Author Germaine
104 A 1947 Nobelist in Medicine
105 "Grin and —"
108 Liszt or Werfel
109 Pervasive atmospheres
111 Footlike part
114 Norwegian master of argumentation
116 Oregonian biologist
119 — jure
120 Hellkite
121 Flock
122 Writer Fallaci
123 Capital of Rhône
124 Crimean resort
125 Hungarian city
126 Short jacket

DOWN

1 Medieval chest
2 Cachet
3 Moonraker or crossjack
4 Neighbor of Syr.
5 Sweep's sweeps
6 Start something new
7 Styne song: 1964
8 Author Hammond —
9 Selvage
10 Proper
11 Poet Arnold
12 Ewa greeting
13 Cotton to
14 Mystery writer Josephine
15 Pain relievers
16 Nutty palms
17 Kind of show
18 Molding type
19 Fresh
22 Lick's companion
26 Nuclear particles
28 Nereids' mother
32 Calif. county
35 Gold lace for upholstery
36 Virile
37 Mammalian covering
38 Forest clearer
39 Soviet alumnus
40 Nimble
41 Cuckoo
42 Gauchos' weapons
43 Estonian hosteler
44 Forest near London
45 Subject for Frank Gilroy
47 Suffragette Lucretia
48 Courted
49 Arty chapeau
52 French port
54 TV component
56 Kind of room or box
57 Gather, in sewing
58 Mail in Metz
59 Card no. 53
61 E. C. Bentley sleuth
62 Cabinet department
63 Gaseous element
65 Parasitic loafer
66 Princess in "Don Carlos"
67 The time being
68 Counselors to early English kings
70 Warn
72 Crow
73 " — and yet so far"
74 Roman mineral used for vases
75 Ara
77 Change the appearance of
78 Andalusian luck
79 Renaissance fiddle
80 Cherished ones
82 Master-tailor, e.g.
84 City of Nimrod's kingdom
85 Turkic language
86 Teraph
87 Benjamin's first son
89 Consecrate
90 Provoked a Gesundheit
91 Car part
93 Ferber work
94 Prospero's daughter
95 J. London hero
96 Melodious Mel
98 Strand
100 Native of Muskogee
103 Greeley's opposition in 1872
104 — Coeur, Ill. town
105 Be fervid
106 Spot
107 Moreover
108 Loyal, in León
109 Keyed up
110 Paddock papa
111 Memorable chanteuse
112 Serf of yore
113 Achernar, e.g.
115 O.S.S. successor
117 Actress Mary
118 Calais corp.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



Those foolish things

RANdomAlia Miriam Arad

WHEN COLONEL North or Admiral Poindexter first came up with the excuse that it was we Israelis who had advised them to launch the Iranian arms deal, a friend of mine said: "What kind of argument is that? Even if true, who forced the Americans to accept our advice?" If I remember rightly, it took nearly a week of vehement denials and counter-denials – "It wasn't us." "Yes, it was Amiram Nir." "No, it was David Kimche." "It was McFarlane himself." "No, it was Khashoggi" – before it occurred to someone up there to state publicly that never mind whose idea it had been, the U.S. was responsible for its actions; it was a superpower, not a client state of Israel or of any other country.

So what else is new?

And what else must one conclude but that my friend is brighter than anyone in both the Israeli and U.S administrations? But no, that can't be. And yet it's a cry of despair voiced by all of us at some time or other: "You mean to say we're the only smart ones and everyone else is a fool?"

They design a hospital with long curved corridors where the nurses are run off their feet, as you could have told them to start with. They put up a public building that's all windows, so that the people inside are fried to a frizzle in summer, and a fortune is spent on window-cleaners, summer and winter. They build a *shikun* where half the flats have one room facing east. The room has a single window, also facing east, so that the only ventilation it ever gets is from the hot, dry, eastern winds of a hamsin. Are we smarter than the professional architects too?

Every evening at 8 p.m. they give us a preview on the telly of that night's programmes. Mondays, they tell us we'll have *This is the Time* at 10. Tuesdays we'll have *Second Look* at 9.40, Wednesdays, *Moked* at 9.30. But we know that. It's the same every week. What we would like to be told is whom Ram Evron is going to interview on *This is the Time*, what *Second Look* is to be about, which of our lords and masters is to be on the hot seat of *Moked*. In other words, is it worth our while to sit through the commercials, British football, American baseball, whatever, or will we switch off at once? Is there no one in all TV House who has ever said: "Listen, why tell them *Moked*? They know it's Moked. They want to know *who* on *Moked*." Is that obvious only to us on the sidelines?

And so it goes. Olim who want to come to Israel from a conviction that here is the place for a Jew to live, have a chance of making it. We should certainly help them in their first steps here. What we shouldn't do is tempt anyone with loans and mortgages, or promises we can't keep. An oleh who is bribed to come here will end up complaining why he only got a three-room flat in Beersheba and not a cottage in Ramat Gan, and why they offered him a job as a plain electrician when he is a qualified electro-technician.

Well, then, is everyone stupid except us? It would seem so, if it weren't that at some time or other "everyone" *is* us.

Don't be led astray

FURS, FINS & FEATHERS / D'vora Ben Shaul

WHAT do you do after finding newborn or small animals? Recently, I found three newborn puppies in a garbage can.

It could have been tiny kittens or puppies of any indeterminable age. The nearest SPCA is over 100 kilometres away, it's Friday night, you don't have a car and the vet who is an employee of the district council says it's not his problem. So, what do you do?

If you are able, you try to take care of them. I'm not even going to discuss the logic of this decision for there is none. It is an impulse springing from the caring side of our nature.

But if you do take on such a task there are things you need to know and I would advise every animal lover to save this article.

First and foremost, do not, I repeat, *do not* give the pup or kitten diluted milk with sugar, as many people may advise. This is certain death! Cow's milk contains 3.5 per cent protein, 4.0 per cent fat and 4.6 per cent sugar. In contrast, the milk of a nursing bitch contains 9.3 per cent protein, 9.5 per cent fat and 3.0 per cent sugar. The cat is a bit more drastic with 10.1 per cent protein, 6.3 per cent fat and 4.4 per cent sugar.

This means that cows' milk is not too strong but too weak for either and the result of feeding puppies or kittens diluted cow's milk is hunger and misery until death. You have no means of upping the protein content; however, you can at least increase the fat content by adding sweet cream or the "half and half" coffee cream.

The only answer to protein needs is to teach both puppies and kittens, from 15 days of age, to eat raw ground meat. They usually learn after a few minutes. This is a natural instinct and there is no reason to delay it, since from 15 to 20 days after birth, the natural mother begins to regurgitate food for them.



Don't feed a pup or kitten diluted milk with sugar. (Mike Boldberg)

From the minute they can eat meat, let them. The milk you are giving them is diluted and totally insufficient in protein. Even if they still like to nurse, be sure to feed them meat or grated raw fish at least three times a day.

The matter of excretion is important. Newborn puppies and kittens do not automatically urinate or defecate. They are encouraged to do so by the licking of the mother. If you have orphan kittens or puppies, take a piece of cotton, moisten it with warm water and gently stroke the area below the tail until the little one defecates and urinates. This should be done at least three times a day.

Don't forget to consult the veterinarian about vitamins and injections. These are also important. You may need his aid in solving the nutritional problems that often accompany the hand rearing of other species.

MUCH MORE problematic is the fact that you have, by your humane interference, provided the world with what is most likely another two or three or four animals that *absolutely no one wants*. What do you do about this?

You can, of course, advertise in shops. You can badger everyone you meet about a kitten or a puppy.

But seriously, what can you do? At the very least, half of animal tragedies occur a long way from a shelter. There is no recourse. You ignore it or you try to act. In either case you are most probably in a mess.

We need a better network of animal care. We need and, I do believe, deserve a better legal system and a better rabies control system that is not based on random poisoning and the like but on sound impounding measures.

We also need a veterinary ethic. How can a person, supposedly a doctor of animals, say "it's not my problem?" Is this legitimate?

I do not pretend to have any answers. I only ask: "What should one do?"

If anyone thinks that he or she has an answer then I would ask them to notify the local SPCA. It is pathetic how many people really care yet fail to take any but the most individual action.

Perhaps it's because there are so many other problems, perhaps it's because we are not accustomed to act outside the established framework, perhaps...The fact is that many people in Israel do care but very, very little support is given to the issue of protecting animals.

DAVIS CUP SPECIAL: Ori Lewis reports for The Jerusalem Post from Czechoslovakia.

Glickstein mauled by resurgent Cat

HANDEC KRALOVE. – According to many experts, Miloslav Mecir is the quickest tennis player in the world. His performance yesterday in dispatching Shlomo Glickstein bore that belief out every inch of the way, living up admirably to his reputation as "the big cat."

Shlomo Glickstein for his part put up a pretty dismal performance and went down in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Shlomo won the toss and elected to receive. Early in the match this seemed to be a wise decision. Glickstein in fact broke Mecir in the first game and won his own serve with ease in the next, hitting a spectacular ace for good measure. From that point on, however, it was Mecir all the way.

He took the next five games, breaking Glickstein twice in the process. In both his subsequent service games the burly Israeli had game points but he failed to capitalize on them. In the fourth game he led 40-love but then loosened his grip on the situation and the game went to nine deuces before Mecir finally broke back to level at 2-2. Glickstein was broken again in his next service game, and from that point on he never looked to be in the match at all.

Mecir, for his part, was in full flow not allowing Glickstein to execute any of his usual canny tactics. The plan was to keep Mecir on the baseline as much as possible, hitting the ball with plenty of slice to Mecir's backhand.

Mansdorf had succeeded in this ploy but Glickstein was unable to emulate his teammate. Also, Mecir was making far fewer mistakes than he did on Friday. He covered the court like a gazelle and didn't miss a single one of Glickstein's drop shots, outplaying his opponent with superlative touch tennis, consistently angling the ball out of Glickstein's reach.

The first set was the closest of the three, yet it too lasted just 42 minutes.

By the time the second set began, Shlomo looked completely beaten. He was clearly upset by some bad line calls although it did not seem a question of bias, the linesmen have clearly been below standard throughout, erring all too often.

Mecir raced to a 4-love lead in the second set before Shlomo even knew what was happening. He held one service game with difficulty but Mecir ran out the winner of the set in a bare 24 minutes.

The final set began in much the same manner with Glickstein quickly broken for 3-1, by which time he was showing clear signs of nerves.

In a last-ditch effort to get back into the match, Glickstein began to go for all his shots and regained some of his composure. His percentage of winners was now higher but it was to no avail. Even the crowd didn't have to bother to cheer their hero on. Everybody, including Glickstein knew that it would all be over quickly.

The whole match lasted 94 minutes and unlike in the past, Glickstein couldn't produce more of his great courage to come back and win from nowhere. On this day Mecir was simply too good.

Boris Becker broken

LONDON (Reuter). – Wimbledon champion Boris Becker suffered a stunning four-set defeat against Spanish number two Sergio Casal as West Germany were unceremoniously bundled out of the Davis Cup in Barcelona yesterday.

Becker and Casal squared up in the decisive rubber after Emilio Sanchez had levelled the overall score at 2-2 by thumping West German Eric Jelen 8-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the first reverse singles.

Casal kept his nerve in the tense showdown, winning 6-2, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3 to earn Spain a World Group second round tie against the U.S. or Paraguay.

India defeated Argentina 3-2 yesterday after Ramesh Krishnan downed Horatio de la Pena in straight sets 6-4, 7-5, 6-2. Argentina were leading 2-1 at the start of the day when Indian captain Vijay Amritraj pulled India even with a 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6, 6-2 victory over Martin Jaite, 10 years his junior.

Other World Group quarter-finalists are defending champions Australia, who beat Yugoslavia 4-1; cup finalists Sweden, who lead Italy 3-1; France, whose doubles victory over South Korea on Saturday night gave them an unbeatable 3-0 lead; and Mexico, who took a 3-0 lead against Britain.



SPANISH JOY. – Sergio Casal lifts his hands in ecstasy after beating Becker. (Reuter)



GERMAN GLOOM. – Boris Becker holds his head in despair after losing the crucial tie. (Reuter)

ATHLETICS

French runner takes honours

By JACK LEON

GIVAT HAIM. – Former French international distance runner Antoine Borowski captured the first gold medal at this week's three-day 20th World Veterans Cross Country and Road Race Championships, when he won the men's 40-45 division of the 8-km cross country race at the Emek Hefer Stadium here yesterday.

In welcome shunshine, Borowski covered the scenic but somewhat muddy course through the kibbutz orange groves in 24 minutes, 53.73 seconds, with Alun Roper of Wales finishing as runner-up among the 100 starters in 25:17.69.

Third, more than a minute behind Roper, was England's Dave Clark, last year's New York and San Francisco over-40 marathon champion.

European veterans' marathon champion Manguan Santiago from Spain took the top honours in the 45-50 category, getting home in 25:53.55. The next two places went to Belgian athletes Pierre Voets and Hubert Carnol, who timed 26:09.30 and 26:20.84 respectively.

Nearly 400 men and women from 20 countries – including Japan, New Zealand and South Korea – are competing with 200 Israelis in the annual championships, making it the biggest athletic meeting held in this country to date outside the Maccabiah and Hapoel Games.

The two oldest competitors are Israeli Aliza Kanitz and American Paul Spangler, both 87, with the latter planning to take part in all three championship events – "and possibly the Tel Aviv Hapoel half-marathon (21-kms) on Thursday, if I am not too tired by then."

The meet continues with two road races in Netanya, over 10-km today and 25-kms tomorrow.

CRICKET

Inspired Kiwis thrash Windies

CHRISTCHURCH (AFP). – New Zealand's inspired cricketers showed that the Caribbean grip on the sport could be slipping after handing out a five wicket thrashing to the West Indians here yesterday.

The Kiwis took only three days to forge their victory and level the series 1-1 in the third and final Test Bet.

The tourists had faced an enormous uphill task when they were sent in just before stumps on Saturday to chase a New Zealand first innings lead of 232. The West Indians had been dismissed for a paltry 100 in their first innings.

Yesterday they were not able to meet the challenge and were all out for 264 in their second innings, setting New Zealand the modest target of only 33 to save the series.

Ironically it was at this stage that the West Indies began to show some of their much-vaunted class. And the Kiwis laboured with difficulty and lost half their wickets before Martin Crowe and John Bracewell steered them home.

Scores: West Indies 100 (Richardson 37 Hadlee six for 50); New Zealand 332 for nine declared (Martin Crowe 83, Bracewell 66, Jeff Crowe 55, Garner four for 79). West Indies second innings 264 (Marshall 45, Dujkon 39, Richards 38, Snedden five for 68). New Zeland 33 for five.

In Banglaore, Sunil Gavaskar's masterly unbeaten 51 kept India in the fray of the thrilling fifth Test against Pakistan.

Set 221 to win the deciding test. India closed the third day at 99 for four with Mohammed Azharuddin keeping "The Little Master" company on seven.

India need 122 runs to win with six second-innings wickets in hand when play resumes tomorrow.

After Pakistan had mustered a more-than-useful 249 in their second innings on the difficult pitch, the 45,000 enthusiasts were cheering and constantly exploding firecrackers as the pendulum swung back and forth.

Scores: Pakistan: first innings 116 (Salim Malik 33, Maninder Singh 7-27); India: first innings 145 (Vengsarkar 50, Tauseef Ahmed 5-54, Iqbal Qasim 5-48).

Pakistan: second innings 249 (Imran Khan 39, Ravi Shastri 4-69); India: second innings 99-4 (Gavaskar 51 not out).

SOCCER

Spurs' class tells

LONDON (Reuter). – Tottenham added a touch of genuine class to the FA Cup semifinal line-up when they overcame the unique problems posed by Wimbledon.

Goals by Chris Waddle and Glenn Hoddle in the 84th and 88th minutes ended Wimbledon's brave fight and took Spurs into today's semifinal draw with Second Division Leeds, who also won 2-0 in yesterday's other quarter-final tie at Wigan, ending the dream of the small third division club. Watford and Coventry are the other semi-finalists.

Ice hockey record

PERTH, Australia (AFP). – Australia made ice hockey history here on Saturday night when their amateur team beat New Zealand 58-0 in a World "D" Pool series match.

The scoreline meant that on average, the Australians had scored almost once a minute throughout the hour-long match.

The previous world record score was China's 47-1 victory over Denmark 34 years ago.

In Saturday night's NHL action, it was the Bruins 4, Blackhawks 4 (in OT); Red Wings 4, North Stars 3; Islanders 7, Devils 6 (in OT); Rangers 3, Penguins 2 (in OT); Oilers 5, Sabres 3; Maple Leafs 6, Flames 4; Blues 3, Capitals 3 (in OT); Flyers 3, Canadiens 3 (in OT); Nordiques 6, Kings 3.

SCOREBOARD

EUROPEAN SOCCER. – Bayern Munich were held to a 1-1 draw away at Cologne but still maintained their one-point lead at the top of the West German Bundesliga.

Cologne looked on the way to victory when English striker Tony Woodcock opened the score in the 39th minute. But Klaus Augenthaler equalized from a free-kick after 68 minutes.

Bayern are still a point clear of SV Hamburg, who were held 1-1 by VFL Bochum. But Bayer Leverkusen, who won 3-2 away at Fortuna Dusseldorf, are now just two points behind Bayern with a game in hand.

Barcelona closed the gap at the top of the Spanish First Division to a single point when they beat Betis Seville 2-0. The winning goals came from Esteban in the 62nd minute and Roberto after 81 minutes.

A decisive 3-0 win over Sochaux enabled Bordeaux to regain their one-point lead over Marseille at the top of the French league.

Marseille gave a mediocre performance in a goalless draw at Toulon, but Bordeaux were well in control throughout their match.

Third-placed Toulouse clocked up the highest score of the day with a 4-1 win at Nice.

Paris Saint-Germain broke a brief losing streak by beating city rivals Racing Club Paris 1-0, but only thanks to an own goal by Racing's Luis Fernandez.

Benfica stretched their lead over FC Porto at the top of the Portuguese first division to four points with a 2-0 away win over third-placed Vitoria Guimaraes. Porto, last year's champions, lost 1-0 away at Portimonense.

TENNIS. – Chris Evert Lloyd and Wendy Turnbull beat Lori McNeil and Bettina Bunge in the final round of the $400,000 Women's Team Championship Doubles Tournament at Marco Island, Florida.

NBA

Saturday's results: Bullets 106, Bulls 105 (in OT); Pistons 98, 76ers 95; Spurs 121, Suns 108; Mavericks 118, Rockets 109; Bucks 111, Cavaliers 104; Jazz 123, Kings 116.

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NETZER OLAMI
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS YOUTH PROGRAMS IN ISRAEL (NFTY)

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SHABBAT KALLAH

"REFORMING JUDAISM"
Study traditional sources and Reform responses concerning prayer, the role of women and conversion

Date: March 27 and 28, 1987 – Adar 26 and 27, 5747
Place: Hebrew Union College, 13 King David Street, Jerusalem
Cost: NIS 25 (includes program, room, Friday lunch and Shabbat meals)
Registration and Reception: HUC 12:00 noon, Friday, March 27, 1987
Opening Speaker: Professor Michael Klein, Dean, HUC-JIR, Jerusalem
Other participants include:
Rabbi Gary Zola, National Director of Admissions and Student Affairs, HUC-JIR, Cincinnati
Rabbi Henry Skirball, Director, NFTY Programs in Israel
Michael Comins, Pardes Institute student, Former Chairperson of Netzer Olami.
Laura N. Janner, Netzer Olami
Adina Ben Chorin, Har El Congregation

RSVP by March 23, 1987 to the Office of Student Activities, Goldsmith Building, Room 508, Hebrew University, Mount Scopus.

For further information, contact Rabbi Shaul R. Feinberg, HUC-JIR, Jerusalem, Tel. (02) 232444.

ms109-18 Q3

The Israel Women's Network

announces

The International Conference of Women Writers

To be held from March 31 – April 7, 1987
at the Van Leer Institute and Mishkenot Sha'ananim, Jerusalem

The events open to the public are as follows:

1) Is there a Women's Literature?
A panel, co-sponsored by the Programme on Sex Differences in Society, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, at the Van Leer Institute, on Wednesday, April 1, 1987, at 8:30 p.m.

2) The Writer as Witness
A panel to be held at the Van Leer Institute, on Thursday, April 2, 1987 at 8:30 p.m.

3) Workshops
To be held at Belgium House, Hebrew University, on Friday, April 3, 1987 at 9:00 a.m.

Tickets at NIS 10 per event will be on sale on Thursday March 19, 1987, from 4 – 7 p.m. at the offices of the Israel Women's Network,
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Israel's top two banks are rapidly changing

Whirlwind week for Leumi's Bino

By PINHAS LANDAU

Bank Leumi CEO Zadik Bino completed an action-packed first month in his new post by obtaining the agreement of the bank's works committees to major changes in working conditions, primarily in the head office departments.

The most striking move is the decision to switch to a five-day work week for a large number of head office staff and those in the four regional managements of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and the South, the central region, and the North. This is planned as the first stage of a general head-office conversion to five-day (Sunday-Thursday) weeks – except for those units for whom it would not be practical, such as the operations and computer department, and part of the international division.

> The most striking move is the decision to switch to a five-day work week for a large number of the head office staff.

Similarly, effective April 1, paid overtime is to end for head office and area management staff – again excluding those units whose work demands their presence in the evening or night.

The money saved by each of these changes is estimated to be the equivalent of eliminating 150 jobs. Leumi did not quantify this but it is believed the savings will come to several million dollars.

In the view of the improvement in their work conditions as a result of working only five days a week instead of six, the staffers involved agreed to forgo 8 per cent of their gross wages.

The impetus for the move can clearly be traced to Bino's experience at First International Bank, where work on Fridays was eliminated at head office departments several years ago, to the satisfaction of both management and staff.

For the moment, no changes are planned in the work hours of Leumi's branches, neither for Fridays nor for overtime working. However, Leumi's management makes clear that it views the head office reorganization as the opening of a more sweeping series of changes.

This will be aimed at bringing about greater flexibility in opening hours to the public, so that not every branch in every area will work on the same rigid basis, but will be able to suit itself to differing customer needs. When this latter development takes place, Leumi will regain its internal "balance" between the number of hours worked by branch staff and those in head-office and other "back office" posts.

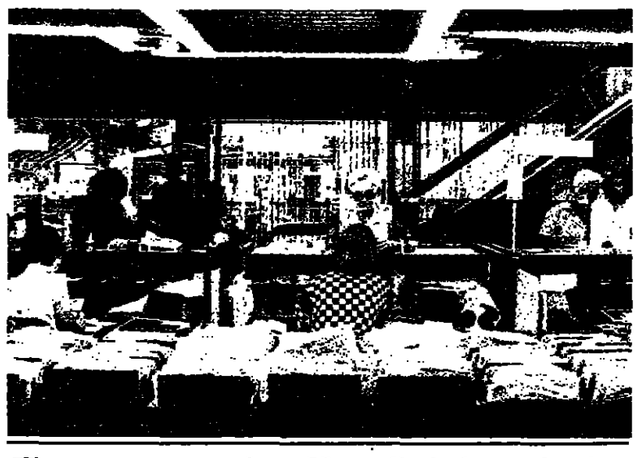
At Hapoalim's branches

More independence, specialization

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Bank Hapoalim is in the process of radically revamping its branch structure in an effort to adapt each of them to the business requirements of the neighbourhood in which they are located. The programme has already begun and is expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

The new strategy was outlined to reporters at a briefing by Chief Executive Officer Amiram Sivan last week. Sivan claimed the move was "revolutionary," representing a "far-reaching process in altering the organization of the branch network." Sivan dismissed comparisons with changes introduced by other banks recently in branch layout and operations, noting that Hapoalim's plans entailed sweeping changes that would encompass almost every one of the banks 250 branches and their staff.



> The concepts stem from Hapoalim's determination to expand from its traditional base of large companies and salary earners into the sectors of small firms, the self-employed and providing financial services to households.

The branch reorganization is the core of a strategic programme codenamed "Bank 2000" on which the bank's senior management has been engaged for several months. The concepts involved stem from Hapoalim's determination to expand from its traditional base of large companies and salary earners into the sectors of small firms, the self-employed and providing financial services to households.

To do this, Sivan explained, each branch has been granted far more independence than is customary. The customer base of each branch, both actual and potentional, was examined and the branch organized to meet their needs.

Thus, some 60 branches, in business and commercial areas, are in the process of becoming "business branches," which in turn are divided into departments for large companies, self-employed people and other categories. The staff in each department is then expected to develop specializations to cater for its customers' needs. Other branches, located in residential areas, will specialize in the services demanded by households and individual customers.

One major novelty planned by Hapoalim is to turn some branches into primarily self-service branches, with only one or two employees to take care of customers beyond the routine transactions that they could do for themselves. In four locations, Hapoalim is considering introducing a completely self-operating branch, which would be affiliated administratively to a local "proper" branch.

The aim of the reorganization was to improve customer service to each customer group, Sivan stressed. But the bank believes it will also achieve cost savings, although the staff of each branch will have to be trained more intensively in their respective fields of expertise.

Another feature of the reorganization will be the introduction of a flexible working day, with different branches working different hours, in line with customer requirements. Branches in business areas will remain open non-stop until 2:30 p.m., with only a short afternoon session or none at all. Others might reopen from 5 to 7 p.m., instead of the standard 4 to 6 p.m. shift. The Bank of Israel had removed its previous objections to flexible opening hours and was not intervening in this issue, the Hapoalim boss added.

Both Sivan and deputy general manager Moshe Amit, who headed the team that researched the needs of each branch and decided to close 11 branches in the coming months, emphasized the positive role played by the works committee. Works committee chairman Ilan Shelef was a member of the Amit team, and the staff were thus fully involved in the planned changes. No decisions were made without their consent.

Debt crisis hinges on the U.S. economy

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – The U.S. economy, whose strength has helped prevent the Latin American debt crisis from tearing apart the global monetary system, is coming under increasing and profound pressures, financial analysts say.

The recovery that is now in its fifth year and one of the longest since World War II is expected to continue to show some vigour this year although it is not hard to find economists who have grave doubts about the future.

Chase Econometrics Chairman Lawrence Chimerine put it this way: "It remains our view that the somewhat better data in recent months do not indicate a sustainable pickup in economic activity."

To the debtor countries, this is a frightening concern.

They have used the huge U.S. market as the mainstay of their exports, allowing them to earn the critical foreign exchange used to keep the debt problem from going out of control.

> U.S. officials now want other industrialized countries to assert a leadership role in accepting more goods from debtor countries. They have urged other industrial countries to stimulate domestic demand.

According to financial analysts and U.S. officials, the U.S. accepted this role throughout its five-year economic recovery.

But U.S. officials now want other industrialized countries to assert a leadership role in accepting more goods from debtor countries. They have urged other industrial countries to take steps to stimulate their domestic demand for more goods from developing countries as well as the U.S.

In part this is in response to a trade deficit that remains at record levels despite a cut in the value of the dollar in currency markets.

In recent weeks, the international economy has been shaken by two major events. Financial markets and analysts are still trying to work out their importance.

The first involved an agreement by the largest industrial democracies to work together to help keep the dollar, which has dropped in value almost 50 per cent in the past 18 months, from sinking further.

The second was a decision by Brazil to temporarily suspend payments on some $68 billion in commercial bank debt and to take some other similar measures on short-term credits.

The largest of the debtors with some $109b. in debt, Brazil stunned the banks and sent out new tremors that were felt by the monetary system. The impact of the action will not fade soon, according to financial analysts.

They say the decision to delay payments to the banks would probably have some direct impact on the availability of bank credit, and could potentially lead to higher interest rates. The Federal Reserve, of course, could loosen the monetary spigot to offset this impact, but this could be a very delicate operation at best.

"There is always a chance they could overdo it, and add to inflationary pressures," said Robert Hormats of the investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs and Co.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, however, has made it clear he considers inflation to be the No. 1 target of monetary policy.

The Fed is forecasting that inflation, as measured by the impact of price rises on the national output, will grow by 3 to 3.5 per cent this year, still quite low but up from 2.6 per cent in 1986.

While some U.S. officials say they believe that the U.S. had essentially licked inflation, Volcker has always advocated a strong guard against a resurgence.

If the slowdown in bank credit is not offset by the Fed, the impact could be widespread, even affecting housing and cars, both interest rate-sensitive industries.

The agreement by the industrial countries to keep the dollar from sinking further has another side, as U.S. officials have explained time and again.

Japan and West Germany are expected to inflate their own economies, potentially taking some pressure off the U.S. trade deficit although resistance within those countries to such an action remains strong.

This move would benefit the developing countries, who could then switch some of the product sales to these countries, but few analysts think that will have enough of an impact.

"The Brazils and Mexicos will still have to rely on the U.S.," said one analyst.

Ideally, analysts say, this agreement will encourage currency dealers to give the dollar some breathing room, allowing the downturn that already has occurred to take hold and bring about a reduction in the U.S. trade deficit.

U.S. officials are very anxious that this occur, and are also privately worried that if it does not, the dollar will start to fall again, calling new measures into play.

Millionaires not so welcome on Channel isle

ST. HELIER, Jersey (Reuter). – For generations the Channel island of Jersey has been known as a haven for wealthy exiles seeking a refuge from high taxes on the British mainland.

Now, alarmed by the effects of population growth on the once idyllic island, the Jersey authorities have decided to limit the influx of immigrants to five millionaires a year.

Wealthy Britons have been escaping to Jersey for almost two centuries. The first recorded tax exiles were retired army officers who settled on the island after the Napoleonic wars. Then, as now, the island's attractions were clear – a favourable climate, a gentle and peaceful way of life and taxes well below those elsewhere in Europe.

Income tax was introduced only in 1926 and has been a flat 20 per cent since 1941, compared with a basic 29 per cent rising to 60 per cent in Britain. There are no death duties, capital gains tax nor value added tax.

"This is a caring community where church and family retain their old significance," said British television personality Alan Whicker, one of several hundred wealthy immigrants who have made the island their home in recent years.

Known, somewhat prosaically as 1(1)(K) residents after the clause in the housing law which allows them to buy property on the island, they include pop star Gilbert O'Sullivan, racing driver Derek Warwick, best-selling author Jack Higgins and a sprinkling of property developers and industrialists. Some 250 are said to be millionaires.

"Jersey is still free from natural or man-made disasters, from earthquake and tidal wave, anarchy and riot. It has the peaceful lifestyle, the stability that the mainland has lost, it exudes tranquillity," Whicker said.

But many Jersey residents fear the old life may be in danger. The island, which measures only 110 square kilometres, has become a bustling international financial centre and its population last year breached 80,000, a level it was not expected to reach until the mid-1990s.

Though it is only 22 kilometres off the French coast, Jersey and the other Channel islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark have been linked to the English crown for over 1,000 years. The island issues its own notes and coins, runs its own courts, post office and financial affairs and depends on London only for its foreign policy and defence.

Relations with the mainland have not always been harmonious. In the 1920s, the British government complained about the number of taxpayers escaping its net by going to live in Jersey and there are still some members of Parliament, especially in the opposition Labour Party, who would like to curb the practice.

Jersey's authorities are reluctant to halt the influx of millionaires completely because of the large sums they contribute to the island's exchequer in income tax.

The five candidates accepted for residence status this year will each be worth at least $3 million and will each have to buy houses costing close to $760,000, according to island authorities.

"We will take the applicants who can best contribute to the island, both in terms of tax income and in other ways," said Colin Powell, economic adviser to the island's parliament.

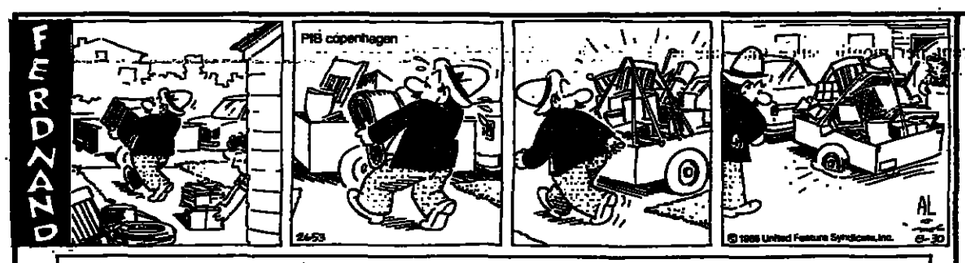
He explained that candidates without children had preference and his office tried to ensure that applicants acquired their fortunes honestly.

Apart from that, the lucky five will be the richest five.

Would-be immigrants are interviewed by Powell and are expected to provide detailed information of their financial affairs.

"We went to see Mr. Powell and I went in there thinking that he's really going to be impressed with this young lad," said Formula One racing driver Derek Warwick, a recent immigrant.

"I said to him, well I own this, my assets are these and I'm worth this...and I thought, well this has really impressed him, but he just sat there and said 'Oh yes' and I realized then that I was very small fry in the Jersey community," Warwick said.

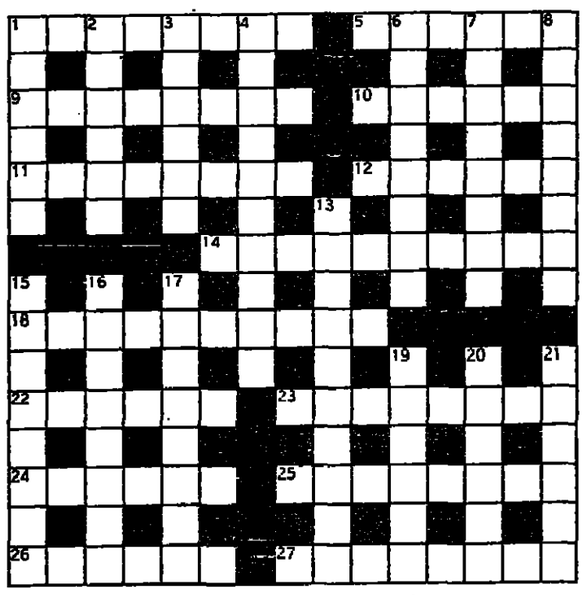


CROSSWORD

1 Pay out place money (4,4)
5 Burn to break 4, perhaps (6)
9 I'm put to the test and made better (8)
10 What the world's most underdeveloped countries want retracted? (6)
11 Balanced flow of currency that comes rather late in the day (8)
12 Fearful sort of cavern (6)
14 Moneyed men who move around in fine cars (10)
18 The first chap in the queue for a senior hotel appointment (4,6)
22 Gives a ruling about doctored gins (6)
23 A piece of verse that's initially puzzling (8)
24 A poet I arrange to soothe medically (6)
25 A shockingly energetic fellow! (4-4)
26 Most up-to-date feature of a desolate stretch of land (6)
27 Reappraisal of USA's last storms (8)

DOWN

1 It uses different trains (6)
2 Predator that swoops down and circles over its quarry (6)
3 Versatile actors who speak a Slav tongue (6)
4 As fast as one can go along the highway (5-5)
6 An agreement to cut down the work force, maybe (8)
7 A prospect one doesn't look forward to (4,4)
8 Don is in the soup—he thinks of nothing but pleasure! (8)
13 Things that come in handy for keeping cuttings? (5-5)
15 The Hooter at the milk depot, possibly (5-3)
16 Can I last out as a classical scholar? Yes (8)
17 Old socialist reformers who now support the Alliance (8)
19 Italian city that can make one mad ... (6)
20 ... whenever one chooses a woven fabric (2,4)
21 Puts pressure on the men who sail in a ship? (6)

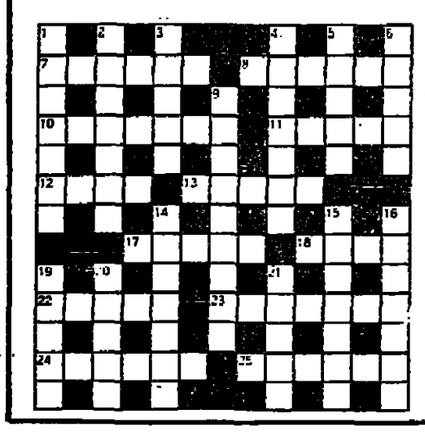


Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Farther, 5 Thyme, 8 Armed, 9 Miracle, 10 Transit, 11 Erato, 12 Precis, 14 Stroke, 17 Remus, 19 Ambient, 22 Apropos, 23 Inane, 24 Sated, 25 Nostrum. DOWN: 1 Feast, 2 Rampage, 3 Hades, 4 Remote, 5 Torment, 6 Yucca, 7 Eyesore, 12 Perhaps, 13 Insipid, 15 Open air, 16 Parson, 18 Merit, 20 Bliss, 21 Therm.



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS	DOWN
7 Girl	1 Dilettante
8 Native of UK	2 Courteously
10 Expression of admiration	3 Thigh-bone
11 Indistinct	4 Pettifogging
12 Unsightly	5 Raised platform
13 Composition	6 Gibe
17 Scottish poet	9 Courier
18 Fair	14 Desperado
22 Sport	15 Acrobat
23 Even-tempered	16 Try
24 Sinuek	19 Corpulent
25 Maintenance	20 Ardent
	21 Young dog

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Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
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בס"ד

Urgent Appeal
for Gifts for the Needy *(Matanot Le'evyonim)*
to Comfort a Widow and Orphans

Bereft of hope, following the death of her husband after a painful illness, a widow has been left to fend for her six orphan children, some of whom are small. The family is now like a ship, tossed in a sea of debt, with no means of support. Their state is pitiful – may the Lord have mercy on them.

We entreat the generous hearted to come to the aid of this family, and provide support for it in its terrible plight.

The importance of the mitzva is clearly indicated in the appeal by the Beit Din Zedek and the eminent rabbis. All who lend a hand and encourage others to help in this noble purpose will surely be blessed by the Lord of All Blessings, Father of Orphans and Judge of the Widowed, with fulfilment of all their wishes, with prosperity and good health, and with a very happy Purim.

Committee for Aid to the Family

In sending contributions, please note that they are intended for "Aid to the Family."

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2) **Rabbi Moshe Weber, Batei Ungarn, P.O.B. 6706, Jerusalem.**
3) **Rabbi Mendel Shafran, 3 Reh. Rabina, Bnei Brak.**
4) **Committee for Aid to the Family, P.O.B. 686, Jerusalem.**
5) **Israel Discount Bank, Geula branch, Jerusalem, account no. 732990.**

According to a rabbinic ruling, Purim contributions *(matanot le'evyonim)* sent through an emissary, will be counted as a *mitzva* for the original sender.

ma106-17 P23

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BILINGUAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

By Joseph Harvard



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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Ready for more

The share market has spent more days in the past two weeks going down than it has going up. Not that there is anything inherently bad about such a state of affairs, but it's become rather unusual and therefore it's worth commenting on.

Timing being rather a difficult art to hone, we spent weeks warning of the coming correction, or rather speculating as to why it wasn't coming, only to give up on it in early March – when it duly materialized. The correction with Messianic pretensions, it could be called – even though it tarrieth, wait for it.

But even when it came, it wasn't all it might have been. When you consider how far and how fast the market ran up in December- February, the very mild and patchy retreat of the last fortnight looks like a token effort at showing that the market is a two-way affair after all.

A few leading shares – Clal Israel and Clal Industries are perhaps noteworthy in this group – did drop from their peaks by as much as 15-20 per cent, but this was more a reflection of the peaks reached than the drop that occurred. Other market leaders – such as IDB Development, Elron, Supersol and Delek, – fell back by lesser margins. In some cases their rises had been just as steep, if not more so.

As for the more speculative shares beyond the circle of "heavy issues," in many cases the "projects" that were already underway. (a project is exchange slang for a development in which large traders or brokers aggressively buy up particular issues more or less without concern to the overall market trend) continued and even expanded in number. Thus many issues surged ahead in the period of correction or consolidation, and conversely a few dropped heavily for specific reasons.

Overall, however, the correction has passed off without major incidents, which is probably what market bulls hoped for most. The likelihood now is that the correction is behind us, and the reason for that lies with the publication of the much-lower-than- expected consumer price index of 1 per cent for February that was announced yesterday.

If the market was looking for a reason to renew its rise, it will not find a better one than this. The low index seems certain to force the Bank of Israel to decrease interest rates much sooner than it had intended. This alone will ensure that the bank shares and the regular bond market will advance – perhaps even sharply; and makes it extremely logical for the "free" share market to burst forth into new bloom. Money will probably move from unlinked shekel deposits to other, more interesting avenues of investment, as soon as deposit rates are reduced. Indeed, short-term Tapas and Pakam rates began falling last week. This trend will presumably broaden now.

If the market was looking for trouble, it would have to adopt the pessimist approach to yesterday's figures, and latch on to the 2.6 per cent rise in the producer price index as showing the "true" or "underlying" rate of inflation at this time. In fact, if the share and bond markets do not react strongly and positively to the CPI, and pin their faith on the PPI instead, it will represent such a negative turn of events that the possibility that the bull market is over would have to be entertained.

But the much more likely scenario is that the index will trigger a new surge in the share market. The stream of positive company results was renewed with the publication of more good figures from the Clal group last Thursday: Clal Trading tripled its profits and Azorim swung from the red into the black. This week should see strong figures from Barclays Discount on Tuesday – confirming this bank's status as the most profitable of any in its branch, and helping to suppress the negative feelings engendered by First International last week. Overall, far more good company reports than bad ones are emerging, and this is a strong plus for the market.

Finally, it should be noted that although last week witnessed a soggy market with little zest, the non-arrangement index ended fractionally higher, and the bank shares boosted the general share index. Only investment companies, of the major components, fell over the week.

Whether all these positive factors can shake the market out of its recent weakness will be proven very quickly, when trading resumes today after the long Purim-holiday weekend.

Pupil wins

HAIFA (Itim) – A former yeshiva high-school pupil who was thrown off a camel during a school tour of the Sinai was awarded NIS 45,000 in damages by the district court here on Friday.

Opposition to reform grows

Treasury infighting over taxes

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Tension and animosity are growing among top Treasury officials, as a growing number express their opposition to the planned changes in the tax system.

The opposition to the tax reform threatens to produce a clash between Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and State Revenue Commissioner Yisrael Baron, both of whom support the changes, and other senior officials who opposed them.

The planned changes in tax rates would bring down the marginal bracket on top incomes from 60 to 48 per cent. The bill introducing the changes was passed by the Knesset in its first reading and is now awaiting deliberation at the Knesset Finance Committee. The reform is due to be effective from April 1, if it gets Knesset approval.

Those Treasury officials opposing the tax cuts contend they will bring a large increase in the government deficit, much above the NIS 400 million planned in the state budget. The original tax reform proposal assumed that the reductions in tax rates would be accompanied by the scrapping of most tax exemptions. But, due to the strong opposition from the Histadrut, Nissim later backed down on the plans to abolish exemptions.

Some of the officials opposing the tax reform in its present form maintain that the Treasury must scrap the entire plan. Others, however, want the Knesset Finance Committee to introduce major changes in the Treasury proposal that would offset a large part of the increase in the deficit the present bill would create.

These officials want the committee to put the highest tax bracket at NIS 6,000, instead of the NIS 9,000 called for in the current bill. In addition, they propose to boost tax rates on higher incomes while widening the tax brackets in the middle range of the income ladder.

Doubts about the reform were echoed by the International Monetary Fund delegation that visited Israel last week and produced an interim report on the Israeli economy. Observers believe such doubts reflect the views of the Treasury and Bank of Israel officials who have strong misgivings about the proposed changes.

The Treasury yesterday announced that it would adjust the tax brackets beginning in April by 6 per cent in accordance with the current law, assuming a reform has not yet won Knesset approval. The Finance Ministry published two sets of tables (accompanying this story) on the tax brackets, the first indicating those that would be in force if the reform was not approved, and the second if the reform takes effect by April 1 as planned.

Without Reform

Tax Rate	Monthly Salary
20%	Up to NIS 730
30%	NIS 731–NIS 1,410
35%	NIS 1,411–NIS 1,970
45%	NIS 1,971–NIS 2,600
50%	NIS 2,601–NIS 3,560
60%	Above NIS 3,561

With Reform

Tax Rate	Monthly Salary
20%	Up to NIS 937
30%	NIS 938–NIS 1,544
35%	NIS 1,545–NIS 2,093
45%	NIS 2,094–NIS 3,307
48%	Above NIS 3,308

Under the reform plan, a 10 per cent surtax would be imposed on all incomes above NIS 9,000, which would put the maximum tax rate at some 53 per cent for these incomes. The tax threshold is NIS 685 in either case.

Histadrut, business hail 1% CPI rise

By KEN SCHACHTER and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. – Labour and business leaders yesterday hailed the 1 per cent rise in the cost of living index for February, saying it signalled continued stability.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said employers no longer had an excuse to raise prices, since the effects of the January 13 10 per cent devaluation had been absorbed by the economy. He added that the cost-of-living increment employers are required to pay workers was smaller than expected.

Under an agreement worked out between the labour federation, employers and the government earlier workers earning over NIS 500 a month will receive 2.7 per cent increment in April, while those earning less will get a full 5.4 per cent increment. The increases are granted every time the cumulative inflation rate exceeds 7 per cent.

Kessar added that in the coming negotiations on new salary agreements; the Histadrut will seek bigger salary increases at the lower end of the wage scale. He said the Histadrut would also demand the work week be cut to 40 hours.

Gad Propper, a Manufacturers Association officer, said the diminished rate of inflation blunted the need for another devaluation to encourage exports. The industrialists had been calling for such action in recent days.

"If the cost of living continues to rise at a higher rate, then exporters will justifiably demand another devaluation," he said. But as long as the inflation rate remains low, "such a devaluation can be postponed for many months."

Propper also called for a "liberalization" of price controls, stressing that manufacturers would take the utmost care to impose the minimum increases necessary.

Hefty price rises would disrupt the structure of raw material and labour costs on which manufacturers depend, he said.

Zvi Amit, managing director of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce hailed the 1 per cent inflation rate as "unbelievable" and cited it as proof that the economy had stabilized and that there was no excess demand in the marketplace.

Based on February's figures, he said, the Bank of Israel should lower its commercial lending rate of 4 per cent per month, since that rate is based on an expectation of a 2.5 per cent monthly increase in inflation.

"Because we now know that that expectation was not real," he said, "we of the Chamber demand that the Bank of Israel decrease the interest rate again" to 3 per cent per month. Amit opposed a new devaluation since exporters are in "a good position." In fact, he voiced fears that such a move would "shock" an otherwise stable economy.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Koortrade buys 50% of Summer Time

Koortrade Ltd. said yesterday it had acquired a 50 per cent stake in the Summer Time Ltd. Import Agency, which specializes in importing luxury items.

Avi Hamami, general-manager of Koortrade, a unit of the Histadrut-owned Koor Ltd., said that with this acquisition, he expected Koortrade to increase sales by three times over last year's level to $2.5 million.

Koortrade plans to use Ramat Hasharon-based Summer Time's marketing network and stores to distribute its products. Summer Time markets garden furniture and other recreational equipment.

Separately, Koortrade said its Israeltel subsidiary, had won several tenders from Israel Aircraft Industries to supply laser printers. The company has already sold IAI 310 of the devices at $2,600 each.

THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS arriving in Israel in January-February was up 14 per cent from a year earlier, to 164,400, with February alone posting an even sharper rise, according to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics last week.

February saw the number of tourists entering Israel jump 21 per cent from a year ago to 91,600. The bureau noted that the February level, not counting tourists who arrived by ship, was somewhat higher than in previous months.

THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY invested 1.5 per cent of its turnover in research and development in 1985/86, compared with 0.5 per cent in 1980/81 and 1 per cent in 1983/84, Shoshana Avrahami, director of the Plastics Insititute in Israel, told a recent conference.

The institute funded $160,000 worth of research and development projects last year, one of which is a modern development project for contact lense production in cooperation with the Israelens and the Weizmann Institute.

NOTICE

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was yesterday closed for the Purim holiday. Trading resumes today.

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Two Egyptians walk past a policeman outside the heavily guarded Israel pavilion at Cairo's international trade fair shortly after the exhibition opened yesterday. Last year an Israeli woman working for the embassy in Cairo was killed by terrorists. (Reuter)

Top VW executive resigns in foreign currency scandal

BONN (Reuter). – The chief financial executive of the West German automobile giant Volkswagen, Rolf Selowsky, has resigned following the discovery of a suspected multi-million-dollar fraud, a spokesman said yesterday.

A spokesman said that Selowsky asked Volkswagen's supervisory board Saturday to be relieved of his post.

Selowsky, 56, was financial director of the board of management. He is the latest casualty in the affair, which VW says may have cost it $260 million. The head of the carmaker's foreign exchange department, Burkhard Junger, was dismissed on Friday and six employees were suspended.

Volkswagen announced last Tuesday that it had called in prosecutors to investigate possible fraud involving currency hedging – transactions to protect the company against future fluctuations in the exchange rate of the dollar.

VW has said unknown outsiders may have worked in complicity with some of its employees.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar falters at end of strong week

The dollar gained against most major currencies last week, except the yen, which was stable but advanced on Friday.

The U.S. currency was spurred by unexpectedly strong U.S. employment statistics released early in the week. The gain in the non-farm payroll was about twice the figure anticipated by the market. The dollar was further underpinned by commerce secretary James Baker's remark that the Paris agreement was just the beginning of Washington's drive to intensify economic cooperation among leading countries.

Funds continued to pour into the pound sterling, and the advance of both it and the dollar was emphasized by a weaker Deutschmark.

The German currency was undermined by signs of a weakening German economy, especially against the pound.

On Friday the dollar weakened slightly due to caution about the possible intervention of the Federal Reserve. A 1 per cent increase in U.S. producer price figures indicated a continued weakness in the American economy.

The dollar can be expected to remain in a wide trading range, with continuation of Friday's weakness early in the week while reversing the trend towards the week's end. The pound's advance is expected to be limited as the Bank of England has intervened to curb a sterling rise above $1.60. There is still growing pressure on British interest rates despite the half-point cut.

The U.S. dollar will continue to slide against the Canadian dollar, but this slide will be moderated by the Bank of Canada's intervention to slow the currency's advance. The mark is likely to remain the weakest currency, as it was reported that the German economy was flat in the last quarter of 1986 and that officials believe this quarter is likely to be relatively weak.

On the cross-currency relations, opportunities are likely to be had in selling European currencies against the pound and the yen.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Services.

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FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2.5% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	12.3	10-27.50%	11-28.50%	15-26.50%
HAPOALIM	12.3	10-25.50%	11-25.50%	15-25.50%
DISCOUNT	12.3	10-25.50%	11-26.00%	17-29.00%
MIZRAHI	1.12	8-17%	6-17.50%	6-19.50%
FIRST INT'L	24.2	17-25.00%	18.25-26.50%	22-28.00%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (March 13)

MINIMUM DEP	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD ($100,000)	5.750	5.750	5.875
STG (10,000 pounds)	8.250	8.145	8.125
DMK (100,000 marks)	2.875	3.000	3.125
SFR (50,000 francs)	2.250	2.125	2.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	2.750	2.625	2.625

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (March 12)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS Buy	Sell	BANKNOTES Buy	Sell	Rep. Rates
Currency basket	1	1.6700	1.6910	—	—	1.6812
U.S. Dollar	1	1.6124	1.6326	1.58	1.65	1.6226
Deutschmark	1	0.8680	0.8789	0.85	0.89	0.8746
Pound Sterling	1	2.5476	2.5795	2.49	2.60	2.5621
French Franc	1	0.2608	0.2641	0.25	0.27	0.2628
Japanese Yen	100	1.0515	1.0646	1.03	1.08	1.0579
Dutch Florin	1	0.7693	0.7789	0.75	0.79	0.7745
Swiss Franc	1	1.0346	1.0475	1.01	1.06	1.0425
Swedish Krona	1	0.2495	0.2526	0.24	0.26	0.2510
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2312	0.2341	0.23	0.24	0.2327
Danish Krone	1	0.2310	0.2339	0.23	0.24	0.2324
Finnish Mark	1	0.3549	0.3594	0.35	0.36	0.3572
Canadian Dollar	1	1.2215	1.2368	1.20	1.25	1.2292
Australian Dollar	1	1.1000	1.1266	1.02	1.12	1.1033
S. African Rand	1	0.7707	0.7804	0.50	0.60	0.7757
Belgian Franc	10	0.4177	0.4230	0.41	0.43	0.4224
Austrian Shilling	10	1.2367	1.2522	1.21	1.27	1.2462
Italian Lira	1000	1.2234	1.2387	1.19	1.26	1.2310
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.52	4.80	4.6893
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.78	0.83	0.8194
ECU	1	1.8043	1.8269	—	—	1.8164

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(March 13)
PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	409.25	P.M. FIX	408.50
	PARIS	NOON FIX	409.50	ZURICH P.M.	409.45
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	566.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	534.75		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	124.50		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	1.8495/00	82/79	118/115	230/225
POUND STERLING	1.5740/50	103/101	146/143	271/267
SWISS FRANC	1.5530/40	59/55	89/84	192/182
JAPANESE YEN	152.62/72	52/50	72/70	137/132
FRENCH FRANC	6.1725/45	163/183	255/285	540/590
ITALIAN LIRA	1314.75/25	7.50/8.00	11.25/12	2300/2375
DUTCH GULDEN	2.0915/25	36/33	55/51	108/102
BELGIAN FRANC	38.410/420	4.5/6.5	7/10	14/19
DANISH KRONE	6.9700/25	475/525	740/790	1360/1460
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4775/82	12/9	18/13	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	1.1204/09	12/10	17/14	33.5/28.5
FINNISH MARK	4.5400/20	525/565	775/825	1600/1700
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6745/55	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	6.9700/30	895/925	1330/1360	2675/2725

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime Rate 7.50%; Broker 7.50%-7.25%; NY Euros 3 months 6 7/16–5/16%; Fed Funds late 6 1/8%.

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSE	1.8580/90	1.5570/75	1.5865/75	153.35/40	1.3185/90
OPENING	1.8550/60	1.5545/55	1.5745/55	153.05/10	1.3210/15
LATEST	1.8510/20	1.5515/25	1.5758/65	152.40/45	1.3218/23

Comment
The dollar held in narrow ranges in quiet end-of-week trading Friday. It was lower on the day because of an unwinding of short mark positions, caution about possible central bank intervention at higher levels and lingering worries about the impact of Brazil's suspension of interest payments on heavily exposed U.S. banks. The yen was especially firm.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	25
Am Isr Pap	26	26⅜	26⅜	26	57
Ampal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	170
Crml Cntrs	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	65
Elscint	2	2	2	2	237
Etz Lavud	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	7
Laser Inds	14½	14	14½	14	220

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask		last	bid	ask
Aryt	—	5⅞	6⅛				
Bank Leumi	—	22	24	Interpharm	—	4½	5¼
Elbit	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Oprotech	6½	6½	7¼
ECI Tel.	4⅜	4¼	4½	Rada	—	2½	2¾
Elron	9	8½	9	Scitex	4⅜	4½	4⅜
Fibronics	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Taro-Vit	—	2¼	2½
IDB Bank	—	51	55	Tevapharm	—	8½	8⅞
IIS	3⅛	3⅛	3½	SPI	—	2⅛	2½

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	2,258.66	– 8.68	
TRANS	935.32	– 8.36	
UTILS	216.55	– 0.75	
STOCKS	855.54	– 4.54	
NYSE COMP	165.31	– 0.65	
NYSE INDS	197.28	– 0.81	
NASD COMP	431.97	– 0.51	
S-P 100 INDEX	279.42	– 1.43	
AMEX INDEX	332.43	+ 0.44	

NYSE Highest Volume

USF&G CP	47⅜	UNCH
CAESARS	29⅜	+ 1⅛
ATT	23⅜	– ⅜
IBM	144⅞	+ ⅝
OXY PETE	31	UNCH
NAVISTAR	7⅛	UNCH
HEWLT-PACK	57⅜	+ 2
USX CORP	25	+ ⅛
EAST KODAK	75⅛	+ ¾
SALOMON IN	40⅜	– ⅝

Statistics

NYSE	VOL 152,157,400	STOCKS UP 510	DOWN 716
NASDAQ	VOL 156,386,600 (Mar. 12)	STOCKS UP 1228	DOWN 1065

Comment
Stock prices closed slightly lower Friday as mild bouts of profit taking whittled down the averages. Investors, concerned about this week's triple expirations and the continuing Latin American debt situation, seemed content to endure a sluggish session ahead of the weekend.
"People were not too enthusiastic to buy, but they were hesitant to sell," trader Thomas Ryan of Kidder Peabody said.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA
PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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Hammer's right move

THE REFORM of the rabbinical courts now planned by Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer is, to use the common expression, a step in the right direction.

It is also a long-overdue such step, considering the vast power exercised by the dayanim over the lives of most Israelis, largely through their exclusive jurisdiction in the matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in this country – and the all too frequent abuse of that power.

A series of articles in *The Jerusalem Post* last summer supplied copious evidence of a rabbinical court system in a grave state of decay and disrepair. The evidence, culled in part from a damning report by a former – in fact, ousted – director of the rabbinical courts, Rabbi Simcha Meron, suggested that concern for the plight of individual Jews needing their halachic assistance was the lowest priority for the dayanim.

Trouble in the system starts with the actual choice of dayanim and their training, or lack of it.

Nepotism and political manipulation play a role in the filling of rabbinical judgeships that would be inconceivable in the civil courts. Most dayanim are graduates of ultra-Orthodox, anti-Zionist seminaries – the so-called "black yeshivot" – and they are barely on speaking terms, culturally, with the bulk of the country's Jewish population. Even the less benighted of their profession have only to skip the hurdle of an examination on their way from yeshiva to a rabbinical court, without acquiring any training in the art of making legal judgments according to halacha.

Unlike a civil court, too, a rabbinical court is invariably made up of three dayanim, even when it deals with the most trifling matters. If a single dayan is absent – for whatever reason, which may be ideological disagreement whith his fellow-judges – the session is put off. This way a court may be paralyzed for weeks on end. Completing the three-judge composition of a court may take months.

That justice delayed could mean justice denied is apparently not among the first worries of the chief rabbis. It was they, in fact, insists Rabbi Meron, who preferring to let sleeping dogs lie, blocked his proposal some time ago for an administrative reform from within that would force dayanim to serve the public rightly – without changing any substantive rule of Jewish religious law.

The ball was thus tossed into the court of the religious affairs minister. It is to Mr. Hammer's credit that he, for one, did not dodge the challenge.

What he now proposes for the consideration of the Knesset is, for one thing, that the standard three-dayan sessions be handled by a single dayan where possible, which should greatly speed up the process of litigation. Mr. Hammer has some ideas as well: the grant of disciplinary powers over dayanim to regional court presidents; the formation of a committee of social scientists, including a woman, to tackle divorce cases before they reach the court, and the setting up of a special tribunal on "exceptional conversion cases."

It is a sorry reflection on the present decrepitude of the system that even such mild reform could only be initiated from the outside.

Unfortunately, it is much too mild, and it will not even forestall moves for radical change, for example by way of granting civil courts concurrent jurisdiction in particularly hard divorce cases. It does not propose to do anything about improving the quality of the dayanim and their methods of selection. It suggests no alteration – the rabbis would cry foul if it did – in the halachic rule that, some exceptions apart, bars women from testifying in court.

Needless to say, it leaves untouched the halachic principle that a rabbinical court can order a husband to grant his wife a divorce at her bidding, but cannot dissolve the marriage when the errant husband demurs, and even when he turns his wife into an *aguna*. This principle has been the source of untold misery for a large number of Jewish women in Israel, but it can only be altered by a new Sanhedrin.

The convening of a new Sanhedrin at this time does not seem to be on the cards.

Still, even one little step in the right direction is better than none at all. So good luck to Mr. Hammer on his initiative.

Forgotten massacre

RELIABLE information, it is said, has reached Amnesty International that 200 Lebanese, most of them Sunni Moslems, and many of them women and children, were massacred over a period of 36 hours last December 20 by Syrian troops in the northern city of Tripoli.

This occurred after 15 Syrian soldiers were killed by members of a local militia. Amnesty International wants the massacre to be investigated by the Syrian government.

How long Amnesty International is prepared to wait for Damascus to respond to this humanitarian call is unclear, but it must be until hell freezes over.

POLLARD

(Continued from Page One)

Israel and in the U.S., of his involvement with Pollard.

Recently promoted Air Force Colonel Aviem Sella, who recruited Pollard, has also taken on the services of a lawyer, former justice minister Haim Zadok.

And Yosef Yagur and Irit Erb, who represented Lekem in the U.S. and served as Pollard's contacts there, have reportedly hired Labour MK David Libai to serve as their attorney.

Yesterday, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, Morris Abram, arrived here in advance of the 60 Jewish leaders who are expected to confer wtih government officials this week on the spy scandal.

Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport, Abram said that U.S. Jewry would not dictate to the government of Israel or to its leaders how to behave or what to say in connection with the affair.

Conference director-general Malcolm Hoenlein said last night that the American Jewish leaders hoped to "sensitize" Israeli leaders to the reaction in the U.S. to the scandal.

Hoenlein said that American Jewry had been "hurt and embarrassed" by the affair. He predicted, however, that it would not inflict "long term damage" on U.S.-Israeli relations.

Meanwhile, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein (Shinui) and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal (Alignment) are apparently having second thoughts about their proposal that the Knesset give "teeth" to the Rotenstreich-Tsur panel.

Rotenstreich yesterday reiterated that his panel would "publicly announce" that it was stopping the investigation if witnesses refused to cooperate with it. He said that testimony given before the panel was not admissible in any possible court proceedings against the witnesses and that, therefore, "they would have no basis" for refusing to testify.

MK Geula Cohen yesterday again called on the government to pick up the tab of the Pollards' legal costs.

Asher Wallfish Adds:

The Knesset yesterday continued to examine the Pollard affair. The Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee's sub-committee for intelligence and security services again heard Defence Minister Rabin, but no details were released. Rabin appeared before the sub-committee last Thursday.

Chairman Abba Eban announced through a spokesman that the sub-committee would meet every day except Saturday, but would not put out any communiqués until "more progress" had been made.

The incompetent affair

Harry J. Lipkin

THE NEWS reports about the big fuss made in the U.S. over the Pollard case arouse scepticism. I find it difficult to believe all the stories about Pollard's great value as a spy. My guess is that it is all fabricated by people who have a vested interest in fabricating such rubbish. The reason for my doubts is the following information which is never mentioned in the media.

Jonathan Pollard spent a summer at the Weizmann Institute as a young high-school student in the Weizmann summer youth science camp. He left behind him a reputation of being an unstable trouble maker, the worst case of this kind in the history of the summer camp. In one fracas he was injured in a brawl and had to be taken to a hospital. This is the only time such a case has occurred at the camp.

I cannot understand how anyone *with this past could have been* cleared by responsible authorities either in Israel or the U.S. and trusted to engage in activities important for national security of the kind he is reputed to have undertaken. It suggests that something went wrong in both these countries' security establishments.

When I worked on classified microwave radar projects at MIT in the 1940s, I heard that neighbours of my parents had been questioned by security agents about my character. On other occasions I have been asked by agents about colleagues and acquaintances who were being considered for work requiring access to classified documents.

In Israel, I hear of American and Soviet Jewish immigrant scientists and engineers who must wait a considerable period for security checks before being allowed to take a job in a sensitive industry. Pollard's character and trustworthiness should have been similarly investigated by both the U.S. and Israel. But these investigations were clearly inadequate.

I cannot believe that any competent American agency would have cleared Pollard for access to documents important to American security if they had known about his past.

But nor can I credit that any competent American agency would have cleared Pollard for access to documents important to American security without checking into his past.

Similarly, how could any competent Israeli intelligence agent have recruited Pollard for this job if he had known about Pollard's past.

And nor can I credit that any competent Israeli intelligence agent would have recruited Pollard for this job if he had known about Pollard's past.

I therefore suspect there was gross incompetence on both sides of the Atlantic and that there is a smoke screen of super-spy nonsense to help cover this incompetence by people who may have high political connections. This may well be aided and abetted by those who are always ready to leak news that will blacken the name of Israel when Israel's Prime Minister is about to visit the U.S.

THE ISSUE is certainly not one of dual loyalties with implications for the entire American Jewish community. It is either an error of entrusting an unstable and obviously untrustworthy individual with very sensitive material, or a blowup of a trivial security lapse into a major international incident. In either case what is called for are investigations on both sides of the Atlantic into who hired Pollard. Such investigations shall conclude with the firing of all those found to have been incompetent, rather than the present situation of blowing up the affair into a major international scandal.

I also find it rather presumptuous for American politicians to insist that Pollard's activities were known at very high levels in the Israeli government at a time when it is clear from Irangate that much more serious activities were going on in the U.S. behind the backs of high-level American officials.

If such scandals can occur in the United States under a strong, popular president, they can certainly be expected under an unstable coalition government with a prime minister from one party, a defence minister from the opposite party, and crucial posts in the affair held by political appointees whose competence and responsibility are criticized or supported for purely domestic political considerations.

It is also somewhat presumptuous for Americans to demand that Prime Minister Shamir immediately punish those responsible for the Pollard affair. It took both considerable time and pressure from Congress after the first rumblings about Irangate before President Reagan finally fired White House chief of staff Donald Regan. And President Reagan had the unquestioned authority to fire Regan without bringing down his government or precipitating a government crisis, an authority Shamir does not have.

The writer is a member of the department of nuclear physics at the Weizmann Institute.

READERS' LETTERS

POLLARD AFFAIR: JEWISH AMERICAN RESPONSE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The American Jewish reaction to the Pollard affair, argues Shlomo Avineri ("Soured promise," March 10), proves that American Jews still suffer from a galut mentality.

I would not want to deny that 200 years of freedom do not erase a mentality 2,000 years in the making. Moreover, in its milder forms such a "mentality" is nothing more than a deep sensitivity to what others think about our behaviour. The world would be a better place if everyone shared such a "mentality."

But Avineri's analysis is a diversion, having little to do with American Jewish reaction to the Pollard affair.

That reaction emanates from anger at Israelis, and not from fear for our own security.

"Zionism," Avineri writes, "grew out of the cruel realization that for all of their achievements and successes, when the chips are down Jews in the Diaspora become vulnerable and defenceless, are seen as alien – and will see themselves as such.

Whether American Jews believe that "when the chips are down" they *will be seen as aliens is doubtful.* Most, I suggest, do not. But what is clear is that Israelis believe that. And that Israelis, believing that American Jews *are* vulnerable to the "dual loyalty" charge, should nevertheless have proceeded to recruit an American Jew as a spy, and that no one was punished for this (quite the contrary), shows a disdain for American Jewry by Israeli leadership that is profoundly insulting. I can recall no previous incident in the history of Israeli-Diaspora relations that has been the cause of so much anger and disappointment among American Jews.

That Israel spied on the United States is a serious breach in the relationship between those two nations. That Israel recruited an American spy who was Jewish, is a serious breach in the relationship between our two Jewish communities, one that none of us ever regarded as even remotely possible. And that Shlomo Avineri should see in this the vulnerability of American Jews rather than the Israeli disdain for American Jewry that it so obviously was, evidences a widening gap in understanding between our two communities that bodes ill for both.

THEODORE R. MANN,
President,
American Jewish Congress

New York.

Sir, – I should like to respond to Prof. Shlomo Avineri as one Jewish American who for years has been an advocate, supporter, and community leader of fund-raising activities for the State of Israel. And while I do not purport to speak for American Jewry, my views are clearly representative of a vast segment of the American Jewish community.

Mr. Avineri, many Jewish Americans are upset by the Pollard affair for the following reasons:

We don't believe your leaders when they claim it was a "rogue operation." That is an insult to our intelligence. It just won't wash: we resent the "selective cooperation" rendered by your government in this matter, as described by the U.S. prosecutor on U.S. national television (MacNeil-Lehrer Report).

We resent the facts that Israeli embassy and consular officials named in the affair fled the U.S. immediately following Pollard's arrest, that Col. Aviem Sella re*ceived a new major appointment* and that Rafael Eitan was appointed as chairman of your biggest state-run industry right after being fired from his sensitive government post.

We resent the fact that large sums of money were spent by Pollard's handlers on rendezvous in Paris and other European cities. And we also resent the fact that money was paid to Pollard by Israelis (officially or unofficially) to reward him for spying on his country and becoming a traitor to it.

We resent the fact that your top leaders tried to stonewall any attempt to investigate government involvement in the Pollard affair, and appointed an inquiry team only reluctantly, under pressure.

Most of all, we resent the fact that those responsible for the Pollard affair have embarrassed Jewish Americans. We are embarrassed because we have openly and proudly proclaimed our support and affection for the State of Israel since its creation in 1948.

We are not so much worried about questions of dual loyalty, but about the perception of our fellow Americans, both Jewish and non-Jewish, of an Israeli leadership that is so insensitive to and unappreciative of a dedicated and powerful ally that it finds it necessary to bribe a Jewish American to steal secrets from his country and unlawfully pass them to a foreign nation. That is treason.

Finally, there is the insult – also to the government of the United States – suggesting that Jews here are as vulnerable as those in the USSR, or Iran! It is remarkable that someone of your political experience and stature would harbour such gross misconceptions of Jewish life in America.

ROBERT WARREN ROSS

Framingham, Massachusetts.

Sir, – Professor Shlomo Avineri's eloquent response to American Jewry in the wake of the Pollard affair will enter the classic literature of Zionist responses.

Futilely repeated throughout the ages to our brethren in the Diaspora of Jewish history, the self-inflicted *inferiority image detailed* by Avineri, was already echoed by Jews in the desert who recalled the Egyptian exile with relish. "And we looked like grasshoppers to ourselves, and so we must have looked to them" (Numbers 13:33), sums up the *galut* ambivalence and self alienation perfectly.

PESACH SCHINDLER

Jerusalem.

Sir, – I feel compelled to reply to Shlomo Avineri's slander of American Jews, whom he calls "cowards" for expressing outrage over Israel's role in the Pollard affair. If the American Jews are guilty of anything, it is of loving and supporting Israel too fervently.

It may be true that some American Jews feel compromised to some degree by the crime perpetrated by one of them. But no more so than any family might feel tainted by the criminality of one of its members.

Mr. Avineri apparently thinks that the Pollard case shows that the only safe place for Jews is in Israel. He doesn't understand that while in America's multiracial and ethnic society, minorities – Jews and others – are sometimes the victims of prejudice, the overall system offers correctives. Surely there is more democracy for all individuals in the U.S. than in Israel, where small, insignificant groups can determine national policies and a few men at the top feel they are not accountable to the people.

If anything, the Pollard case shows that Israel, as it is run today, hardly offers an attractive alternative, at least to anyone who wishes to live by the moral teachings of the Prophets.

DAN KURZMAN

Tel Aviv.

UNDIPLOMATIC ATTACK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – We are informed, at the end of his article "Paying the bitter price," that Ya'akov Morris is a writer and a former diplomat. It could be said that Mr. Morris is a writer who is anything but a diplomat.

Such a vicious attack on religious Jews will yield nothing but a legacy of hatred. Jews must find ways of understanding and tolerance.

HERBERT C. BEIN

Bronx, N.Y.

NAHALAL TEACHERS' SEMINARY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – As a third-year student representing the local student union, I protest the Education Ministry's decision to close the Nahalal teachers' seminary. Does Mr. Navon think that by centralizing teachers' training schools he can cut his budget?

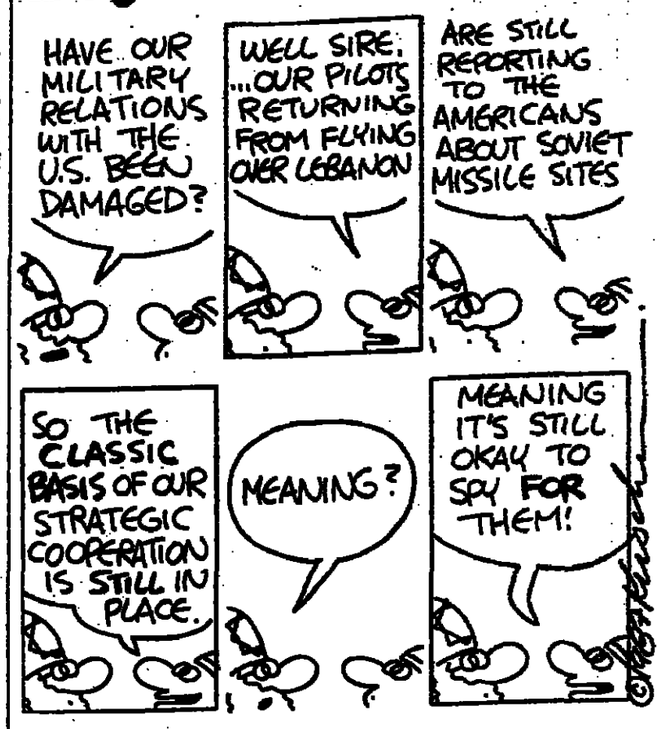
This decision compromises the values and plans of other ministries, such as projects for development towns and promoting settlement in Galilee.

Mr. Navon – please reconsider.

DAVID DANSKY

Upper Nazareth

Dry Bones



POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A PRIVATE collector has donated the impressionist work *Dejeuner sur l'herbe* by Claude Monet to the French state in payment of inheritance tax, the French finance ministry reports. It seems to be a simple case of Monet instead of money.

A ministry statement said the work, painted in 1866, would be displayed in the newly opened Musee d'Orsay devoted to 19th-century art. The collector was not named.

The painting, after a work of the same name by Edouard Manet, depicts two couples picknicking in a forest. Unlike the better-known version by Manet, the subjects are all fully clothed.

"This is a major addition to our collection both because of its importance in Monet's body of work and because of its excellent condition," a spokeswoman for the Musee d'Orsay said.

P.S. A WEST GERMAN high court has approved the continued sale of a novel depicting Adolf Hitler as the victor in a nuclear war, but has upheld a ban on a book that "whitewashed" Nazi war crimes.

The federal administrative court in West Berlin upheld lower court decisions permitting the sale of *The Steel Dream*, a satirical fantasy about Hitler winning an atomic war written by Norman Spinrad.

But the court affirmed previous rulings prohibiting the sale of the book, *Truth for Germany – The Question of Guilt in the Second World War*, saying the work glossed over the war crimes of Hitler's regime.

The publishers of the two books went to court after the Federal Book Censorship Office imposed bans on grounds that both works were "dangerous for the young." The office monitors published works mainly for obscenity.

In the case of *The Steel Dream*, the high court ruled that freedom of expression took precedence over the question of "protecting children and the young." However, it said the other work was unacceptable because it purposely falsified history.

P.S. A REGIONAL Soviet Communist Party leader ordered a haircut for a sculpture of the writer *Maxim Gorky* because his long locks were thought unproletarian, the official newspaper *Sovetskaya Kultura* reported recently.

It said the incident occurred in the Ukrainian city of Dnepropetrovsk in the 1970s and cited it as an example of the follies and excesses now officially considered to have developed in that period.

Communist Youth League members acting on the orders of the Dnepropetrovsk regional party leader cut Gorky's hair and smoothed out the narrow trousers with which the sculpture was first made, the newspaper said.

"Such were the times. We knew the 'enemies' of social prosperity by the length of their hair and by their narrow trousers," it said.

Gorky, who lived from 1868 to 1936, was proclaimed under the rule of Josef Stalin to be the founder of socialist realism, the doctrine that obliged all writers to base their works on Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

P.S. INDIA'S Supreme Court has decided that counterfeiters do not have a licence to print foreign money.

With rare speed, the court overturned a judgment the previous week by the Kerala state high court which held there was nothing in the Indian penal code to prevent faking of banknotes other than those of India.

This view "meant issuing a carte blanche to the counterfeiters of the world to establish their headquarters within the state of Kerala," the Supreme Court Judges held.

The case follows the discharge by a judge in the southern states of six men charged with counterfeiting 2,000 American $20 bills.

"The case will now go back to the trial court for proceeding further...in the light of observations made by us," the Supreme Court directed.

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